

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
VOL. 57, NO. 28

MARCH 21
TORONTO, 1942

A 24-HOUR-A-DAY GUARD IS MOUNTED OVER BOMBERS BEING FLOWN FROM AN EASTERN-COAST AIR FIELD TO BRITAIN. THE STORY IS ON PAGES 4 AND 5

THE FRONT PAGE

A DESIRE on the part of members of the Dominion Government to avoid utterances which might be used against Mr. Godbout's candidates in the impending provincial by-elections is quite comprehensible; and almost anything is liable to be used in a Quebec by-election these days. But the polling will be over by Monday evening; and after that date we earnestly trust that the members of the Dominion Government, and especially its French-Canadian members and their more influential followers, will become much more vocal than they have been hitherto on the importance of a substantial Yes vote in the plebiscite in Quebec.

Elsewhere in this issue Dr. Silcox enlarges upon a theme which has been several times suggested in these columns—the theme that Quebec will, by its actions in the plebiscite and in the subsequent reorganization of Canadian manpower for the war, be largely determining whether Canada can survive as a federal state. It will be tragic indeed if Quebec should take a wrong course at this point merely because of lack of clear and courageous leadership from those who by their political attainments are the persons designated for the responsibility of giving that leadership. The members of the Dominion Government, and particularly the French-Canadian members, must make it incontrovertibly clear that in their opinion (1) it is necessary that the Government should have a free hand to send the compulsory-service troops of Canada to any point in the world where in its opinion they can best promote the defence of Canada in common with Canada's allies; and (2) it is necessary that when the Government decides to exercise that free hand the province of Quebec shall join with the rest of Canada in submitting to its decision.

French-Canadians have a legitimate right to complain that up to the present the Government, which alone has all the information and all the responsibility in connection with Canada's defence, has failed to give them a frank statement of what it considers necessary. It has not been so completely silent as its enemies allege, but it has not been by any means so clear and explicit as it ought to be. It is this lack of clarity in the Government's pronouncements that makes it possible for anti-conscriptionists in Quebec to allege that the

whole conscription movement is nothing but a pressure-group movement organized by a few powerful interests and their satellite newspaper press. The French-speaking people of Quebec have no respect whatever for pressure groups; they know too much about them. But they have an immense respect for authority, and they are quite willing to recognize that the proper authority to deal with the problems of Canadian defence is the Dominion Government. Their attitude towards the decision of that Government in 1918 was not a denial of its authority; it was an assertion that the decision had not been properly and constitutionally arrived at in accordance with the will of the whole Canadian people. The plebiscite is a very valuable technique for making it impossible that that assertion should be repeated in 1942.

Nobody can do very much to influence the opinions of Quebec, either in the plebiscite or towards the policies which will follow the plebiscite, except the men of that province who

enjoy the political confidence of its people. The higher clergy, who also enjoy a great amount of influence, can and will also do much; but it is not they who should or can give the lead. Never, probably, since the dawn of Confederation has Canada's destiny depended so largely on the course taken by about ten or a dozen men as it does today on the course of ten or a dozen leading French-Canadians. These men include the very flower of the political tradition of French Canada. They include men of the highest courage and sincerity. Some of them are not in the Cabinet, and a few are not even in Parliament. Acting together, they can preserve Canada from a very grave danger.

Want a Leader

AS WE go to press there are increasing evidences of feelers being sent out by the Committee for Total War in the direction of General McNaughton. That the Committee has

gone a long way from Toronto to carry on its present operations is a sign of advancing intelligence. Twice already, once in Vancouver and once in Calgary, Mr. Elmore Philpott and Mr. Hertel La Roque have tendered to the General the kingly crown, and other tenderings, moving eastward, are projected. Mr. La Roque was one-time secretary to Camillien Houde, the interned mayor of Montreal. Mr. Philpott is a former Toronto journalist now living in Vancouver, and a very able speaker and propagandist, the son of a once famous Ontario evangelist. The keynote of their utterances is that what the country needs now is not a politician but a leader.

Both Mr. Philpott and Mr. La Roque have some experience as leader-finders, though not in the same field. There was a time when Mr. Houde looked like a very good "leader" indeed.

If General McNaughton is in any way bothered by these attentions, we can suggest a perfectly effective way by which he could rid himself of them. He has only to tell his nominators that he will be delighted to accept, if they will permit him to carry out the policy announced on the same day as the Vancouver meeting by Sir William Beveridge in an article in the London *Times* calling for the reconstruction of the British Government. Sir William proposed that in order to adopt really total war Great Britain should "scrap party government, the profit system and the autonomous trade unions."

Two Senators

THE late Senator Dandurand had just celebrated his eightieth birthday, amid remarkable evidences of affection and esteem from all sides of the political field. The late Senator Rhodes had just passed his sixty-fifth birthday. There are few men of the Dandurand generation—none, we think, of his eminence left in active life, for even the amazing Sir William Mulock now confines himself to the relatively ornamental functions of a university Chancellorship. There are many of the Rhodes generation, and it is a piece of ill fortune that has robbed the country, through his poor health, of much valuable work that he

(Continued on Page Three)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Complacency Sunk in the Java Sea.....	L. S. B. Shapiro	9
Fighting Douglas MacArthur.....	M. E. Sara	13
We Must Have Faith in French Canada.....	Claris Edwin Silcox	14
Keeping Cool in a Prairie Winter.....	Reece H. Hague	29

Ottawa Goes Social Credit.....	G. C. Whittaker	6
Glare Light Better than Blackout?.....	J. F. C. Smith	7
Economic Controls and the Constitution.....	Maxwell Cohen	10
Maritain and the Renewal of Civilization.....	Sir Robert Falconer	18

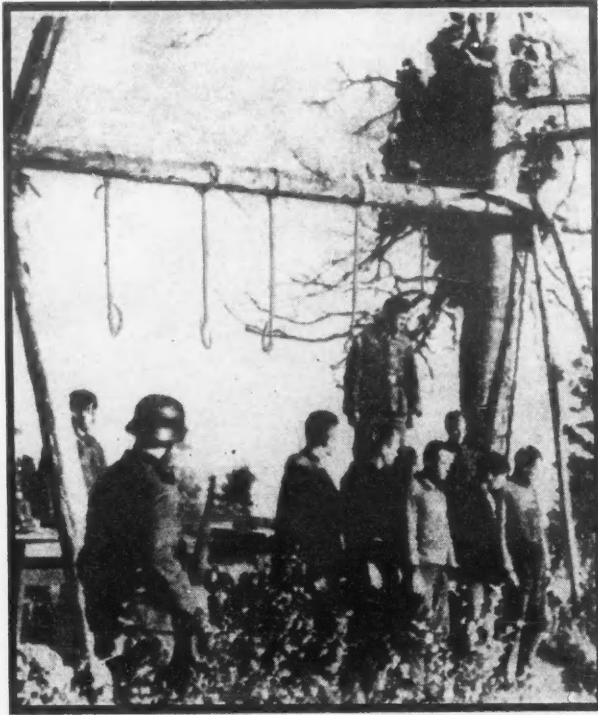
THE BUSINESS FRONT

Canada Builds Railways in the Sky.....	D. W. Barclay	30
Should the Press be Shackled?.....	P. M. Richards	30
Life Insurance Lives in Glass Houses.....	George Gilbert	34
Post-war Collaboration of U.S. and Britain.....	Gilbert C. Layton	36

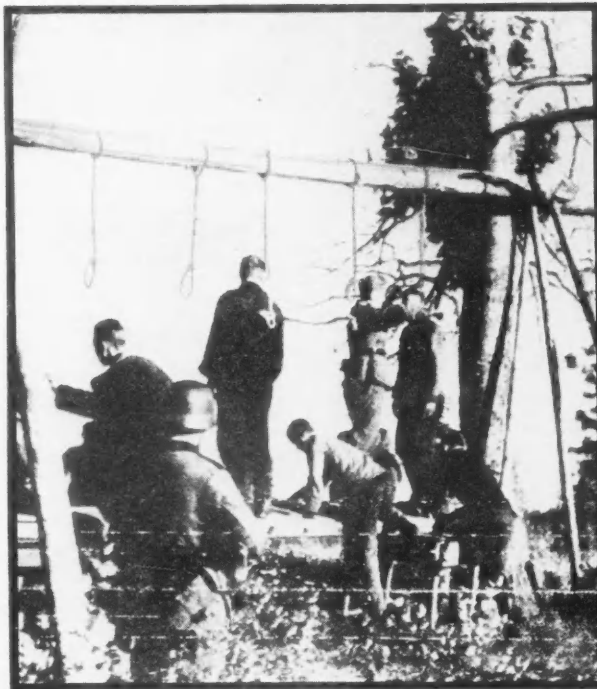
Five Young Russian Guerrillas Are Hanged by the Nazis at Velizh, Near Smolensk



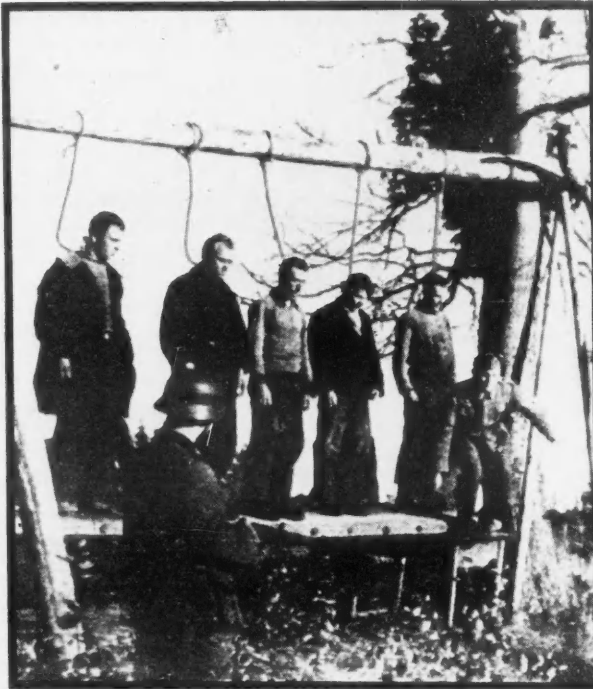
The pictures on this page were found on a Nazi officer killed in Russia, show the hangings of 5 Russian guerrillas. Above: Nazi soldiers . . .



. . . test the ropes on the specially-made gibbet. Two Nazi officers look on, hands on hips. Above: victims are paraded before hanging.



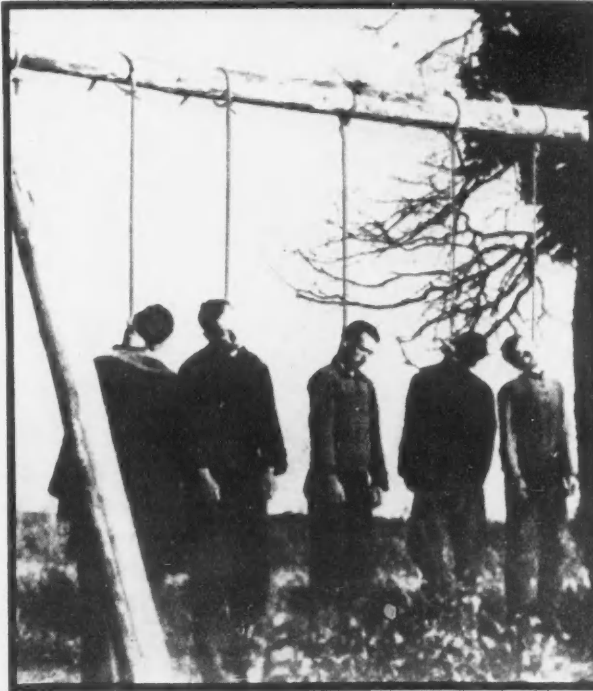
Three of the young Russians climb onto the gibbet, while a German soldier fastens the nooses about the necks of other two docile victims.



Nooses fixed, the Nazi hangman leaps down from the platform which will be yanked away, leaving bodies suspended. Note guard in foreground.



When platform was pulled away, the ropes on two of the Russians broke. One of victims is in the centre foreground. Another fights rope.



Five young Russian guerrillas pay the penalty of not fighting in uniform. The hangings took place in Velizh, a town in the Smolensk area.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Transfer of Japanese

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS so impressed with your article regarding Canadians failing to assist the federal authorities in the removal of Japanese internees from the Coastal Areas of B.C. that I introduced the attached Resolution to Sudbury City Council. The Motion was carried and I hope it will give leadership to other parts of Canada assisting in the removal of Japs from Coastal Defences etc.

If these men cannot be put to work building the much needed Highway between Sudbury and Parry Sound, they could be put to work gardening; there is lots of land available in and around the Burwash Industrial Farm and they could at least plant carrots, potatoes, corn, etc., to assist a great deal in providing their own sustenance.

Sudbury, Ont.

W. S. BEATON,
Mayor of Sudbury

"Recognizing that the Department of National Defence is experiencing difficulty in clearing out Japanese residents from Coastal Areas because of the failure of other parts of Canada to recognize the necessity of their removal from the Coast;

"Therefore this Council recommends to the Department of National Defence and the Provincial Government that 1,000 of these Japanese be transferred to Burwash Industrial Farm, Ontario, and be put to work building the Highway between Sudbury and Parry Sound by manual labor.

"They would be doing a constructive job for Canada, by work of this nature, and the Japanese would be under proper care and control by experienced authorities."

Forgotten Prophet

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN 1912 and 1913 Churchill shouted warnings to the British people that Germany would attack. Scarcely any one listened. But August, 1914, proved him right. Eight years ago an Irish adventurer tried to tell the world that Japan would go to war against the democracies. No one listened.

He was Taid O'Conroy, and he tried, in 1933 and 1934 to awaken a complacent world with his book, "The Menace of Japan". He was, as he himself put it, "probably regarded as a hysterical fool."

What did he say? He said that Japan intended to invade "Siam, Shanghai, Singapore, Malaya, Burma, India, Hong Kong, Hawaii, Australia, and Indo-China." He said that Japan was controlled by military leaders, and that nothing but immediate action could stop her. He said that Japan was building up an unbelievably strong army, navy, and air force. He explained how the idea of Japan's destiny was part of the religion of the people. He shouted to the world that "Japan Wants War."

O'Conroy had a right to speak. He had lived in Japan for fifteen years, when his book was published. His wife was from an aristocratic Japanese family. He was professor of English at Keio University in Tokio, and he also taught at the Imperial Naval Staff College. He tried to identify himself as much as possible with the Japanese people. His holidays were spent among the workers, farmers and fishermen of the islands. He was even initiated into the Shinto religion.

The world should have listened to Taid O'Conroy. If he had been taken seriously, much of the trouble we are now experiencing might have been avoided. But the world of the mid-thirties could not bring itself to take him seriously.

In fact, the critics of his book thought it fantastic. Sherwood Eddy, in his review of it, said: "But as to war (between Japan and the democracies) I see no justification nor serious possibility of it." And Eddy was regarded as an authority on Asiatic affairs. The most kindly reviewer called the volume the work of an "international window-smasher."

The *New Republic* said that it was a "disgusting and blasphemous hymn of hate." Some one else called it "the product of an over-ripe imagination." Even the *London Times* said "its unreliability must be apparent even to the uninitiated."

That was what they thought of the book in 1934. In 1942 we know that Prof. O'Conroy was right.

And what of O'Conroy? No honor was given to this prophet. Several years ago he died in London, forgotten and alone, in poverty, and in constant fear of Japanese militarist secret societies.

RUTHVEN C. MCNAIRN.

B.C. Has Two Monsters

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

ISN'T your submarine author Mr. Dyson Carter, a bit mixed in his monsters? Ogo Pogo in our news out here indicates a fresh water creature said to inhabit the Arrowhead Lakes about five or six hundred miles inland in a sort of lost valley of the Rockies—or any way it is a

IN SELF-DEFENCE

I'M BUYING stamps and bonds for defence
And also lipsticks and permanents.

Though I'd give my glamor and not begrudge it,
A saucy new hat belongs in my budget.

For what navy dashes, what army jumps
To defend a nation of feminine frumps?

It seems to me that a woman's duty
Is to cherish what claims she has to beauty;

So I'm buying stamps and bonds for defence
And also lipsticks and permanents!

MAY RICHSTONE

remote valley. The fabulous haunter of coast imaginations is known as Caddorobosaurus, a native of salt water.

Ogo Pogo seems to be of much older reputation. Caddorobosaurus came to light since the last war and has been so named because he haunts the waters of Caddorobay where is situated the Royal Victoria Yacht Club.

It might make for provincial disunity if any person were to start propaganda that the two monsters are of the same family group, much less one and the same monster.

Victoria, B.C. E. DAVIDSON.

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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor

P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor

WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor

N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland \$3.00 per year, \$5.00 for two years, \$7.00 for three years; all other parts of the British Empire, \$3.00 per year; all other countries \$4.00 per year. Single copies 10c.

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No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and Published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL New Birks Bldg.

NEW YORK Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling Business Manager

C. T. Croucher Assistant Business Manager

J. F. Foy Circulation Manager

Vol. 57, No. 28 Whole No. 2558

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

could otherwise have done for it. Mr. Rhodes was one of the Conservatives whom even the overwhelming personality of R. B. Bennett could not wholly keep out of the limelight, although for over a year Mr. Bennett tried to carry the portfolio of Finance himself along with the Prime Ministership and kept Mr. Rhodes in the relatively minor post of Minister of Fisheries. It is possible that a certain distrust of the position in which the party had been placed by the famous broadcasts had as much to do with his acceptance of a Senatorship in 1935 as desire to be relieved of the labors of the political struggle. He was a man of great sagacity, equable temperament, and entire consistency—an almost perfect Speaker of the House of Commons.

Senator Dandurand was a man who from his earliest maturity exercised an immense influence in the very innermost circles of Quebec Liberalism. One of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's closest intimates, he was appointed to the Senate at the age of thirty-seven. In his last years honors and dignities came thick upon him, many of them from European governments now exiled from their homes; but his years of real power were in his forties and fifties, when he was an invaluable liaison between the federal and the provincial forces of the Liberal party, working in close association with Charles Lanctot, for over forty years Deputy Attorney General of Quebec. In later years his interests shifted to the international sphere, and the Prime Minister in his recent tribute said he

THE JEWISH REFUGEE

THIS shawled girl who does not turn her face
Or lift her twilight eyes to look at me,
Wears the stoic impassivity
Of her two-thousand-years'-oppressed race.

The shadow of twenty centuries' duress
Lies on that face, which else had worn the
smooth

Unrevealing mask of dimpled youth
An orchid and exotic loveliness.

Now the carved beauty of the hollow bone
From which all veiling flesh has fined away,
Is not the beauty of the modelled clay
This is the beauty of the hewn stone.

AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN.

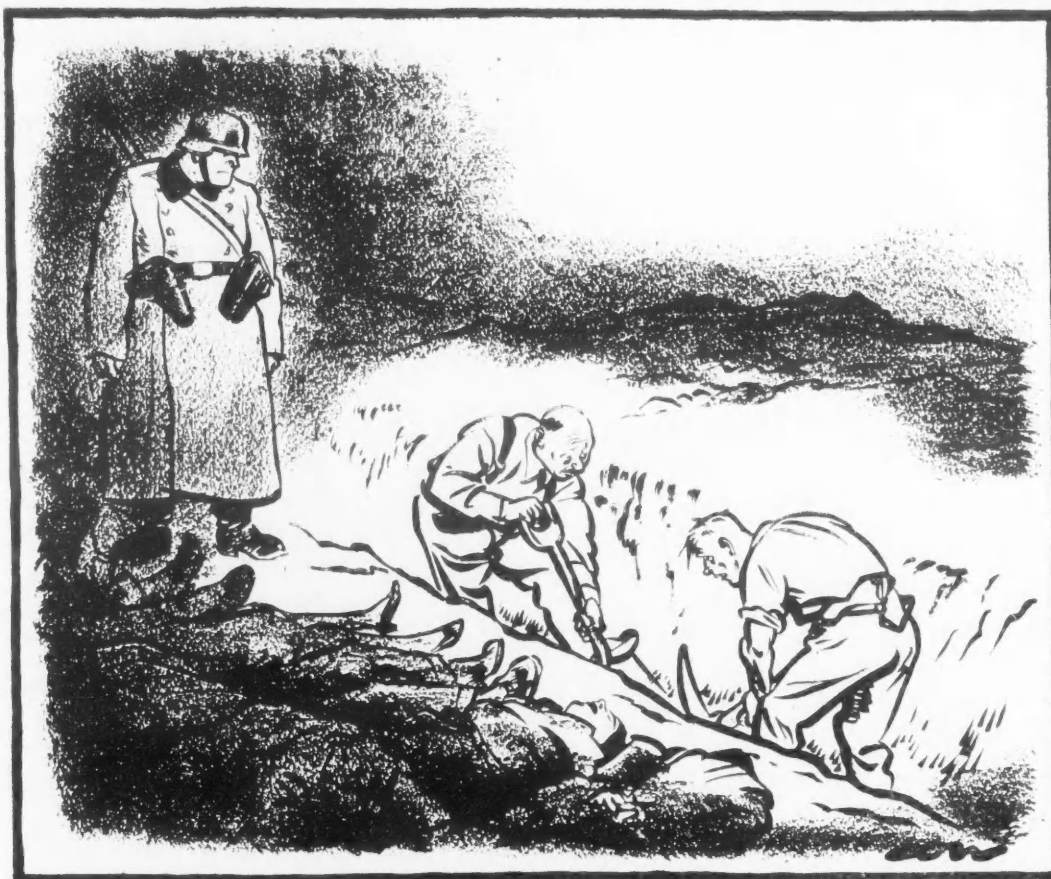
thought that Senator Dandurand "was better known to public men in Europe than any other Canadian." Canada could hardly have asked to be known abroad through a more cultured, refined or distinguished personality.

It is a curious point in Senator Dandurand's career that, while one of the most eminent parliamentarians of his era, he never underwent the trials of a parliamentary election, either for the Dominion or for a provincial legislature. This is not so unusual an achievement as might be supposed. The Senate is divided in its membership between those who were appointed from active politics and those who represent active finance; but the political services are not always of the kind involved in getting elected or trying to get elected. Senator Lambert, for example, performed notable services for the Liberal party without running for seat and without being president of a great corporation.

Hasty Reformers

(CONCERN over variations in social organization and common life to be made after we win the war is undoubtedly a hasty anxiety. Many public persons and personages are speculating on the need for reform-in-general and are hoping for something to be done at once. Probably some extremists have a complete program, and with or without encouragement, are almost ready to call a convention complete with committees, badges, banners and slogans, to tell the world what to do.

Tennyson wrote about looking into the future "far as human eye can see." Really it isn't very far, even for clairvoyants, and for some time past inspired prophets have been a short crop. So, the calm assumption that the issue of the war is settled and that the time has come to consider details of Reconstruction is another instance of the unbearable superbity of English-speaking people. The broad out-



A DREAM OF DEFEAT

lines are laid down in the Atlantic Charter; perhaps that's far enough to go at present.

The war is not won. Half-a-dozen times it has been all but lost. Last week-end a devilish Job's-post came to us from the Java seas. More grim messages may be expected. At this moment an outsider, say from Venus or Mars, would have difficulty in finding reasons for our good hope, steadily asserted and re-asserted by Churchill and Roosevelt. He would see nearly all of Europe enchained by our enemies. He would see the Far East swept by the Japanese who command the Pacific and threaten the West coast of this Continent. He would see a stalemate in North Africa. Only in Russia and on the North Atlantic would he find the outlook fair.

The outsider striking a balance-sheet of guns and tanks and ships and trained warriors would not find our prospects for 1942 particularly encouraging. But the outsider would not know how large a part plain, stark determination has played in the development of the British Empire and of the United States. The willingness, even eagerness, of individuals to attempt and achieve tasks which had never before been done, and which Custom, Science and Religion declared could not be done, has been the secret power of these peoples. The invisible, imponderable factor is dominant.

British and American initiative and resource have set records of human achievement. They face to-day a colossal task; that is, to put an end to the devilry which has marred the face of the earth and shed rivers of blood. "We shall not falter or fail," said Churchill and the "Amen" which thundered back from the free world had meaning and force. The war will not be won in a hurry, but it will be won. That is the rock-ribbed determination of every man who hates cruelty and lies. "God helping us, we can do no other."

But the assumption that the victory is already here, before the blood and sweat and tears are fully spent is weakness and folly. The company of the starry-eyed, all ready to make the world better by a set of blue-prints, have a more instant and vital task, if they would be good citizens. That is to steel themselves for sacrifice so that the fighting men on a hundred fronts will have enough of everything at the instant that it is most needed.

Mr. Bourassa Holds Firm

THE attitude of French Canada on the subject of conscription continues to be the most important political problem of the country. It is not fully crystallized, and will not be until after the results of the plebiscite are known; for some, perhaps many, French-Canadians who will vote No on the plebiscite will raise no objection to the Government acting on a Yes verdict if that verdict is given with sufficient clearness across the country.

We fancy that few French-Canadians of the more modern generations will accept the concept of Canada's external relations which was

set forth by Mr. Bourassa in his Montreal speech of three weeks ago—and which has indeed been his guiding lamp throughout his singular and interesting career. In effect he said on that occasion that he had abandoned the idea of Canada having any obligation towards Great Britain when he learned from a high British authority that Great Britain would not defend Canada against the United States. That may have sounded very convincing to a crowd of uproarious young men only too anxious to find an idea and a great name to justify their abstention from military service; but it will not sound so convincing to serious Canadians of any racial origin who sit down to think calmly over the question of their proper course in the forthcoming voting. In the first place there is at present no question of Canada's obligations to any single country, there is only the question of her taking a proper and adequate share in the common resistance of a number of countries against the three aggressor nations, a share sufficient to justify those countries in admitting her to their defensive circle and to justify her in seeking to be admitted. And in the second place there cannot have been in the mind of any intelligent Canadian in the last fifty years any idea that the value of the British connection to Canada depended upon Britain's willingness to defend Canada against the United States. It is hard to believe in Mr. Bourassa's sincerity when he relies upon an argument like that. A war between the United States and Great Britain—the unthinkable war it has been called by many great statesmen—would be a world disaster of the first magnitude, of which Canada would be the chief victim; and yet Mr. Bourassa professes to think that Great Britain ought to be willing to incur that disaster for the sake of the almost impossible military enterprise of defending Canada from a determined attack by the United States!

The truth is that this school of thought—which we had supposed was extinct even in the province of Quebec—has two incompatible concepts of Canada's position. It wants Canada to be preserved as far as possible from settlement by non-French-Canadian immigrant population, in order that its resources may be preserved for vast numbers of French-Canadians of future generations; and it wants Canada to be strong enough, now and in the years before those vast numbers of French-Canadians are forthcoming, to stand as an absolutely unconquerable nation against any conceivable attack by the United States, a neighboring nation with twelve times its present population. Is it possible that the French-speaking electors of Canada will allow themselves to be diverted from their very real present problem, the real present problem of all Canada, the problem of saving this country from Nazi and Japanese tyranny, by worrying about how we are to be defended against the nation which is now our most trusted and most powerful ally?

THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

PERSONAL advertisement in the Saturday review of Literature: "Engineer would like an explanation of what all this is about, including Spengler." Thick weather indeed. Start the fog-horn.

Says Bill Deacon, "Nobody had told poor Stefan Zweig of the relatively calm atmosphere of Canada. If I could have persuaded him to settle here I feel sure he would still be alive." We have atmosphere in Canada; mainly hot air, but as for its calmness—is Mr. Hepburn in the house?

SAME OLD STORY

Great-grandpapa had a yellow vest
And snowy frills on his manly chest,
And purple trousers exceeding tight,
And a swallow-tail with the buttons bright.

Great-grandmamma, in a gown of green,
Draped over a bell-shaped crinoline
Came billowing out of the first quadrille
When the young man spoke, and her heart
stood still.

For he said, "My pretty, my heart's delight!"
And she whispered "Yes," on that very night,
So days upon days were blithe and sweet
In a great, big house, on a down-town street.

O, heed the tale, my adorable maid
In your Twentieth Century slacks arrayed,
Though a bungalow may be your abode
On the farther side of Connubial Road.

For love is the same, and the young cheeks
glow
As they did a hundred years ago.

Orono news in the Bowmanville *Statesman*: Electric power was off Sunday which prevented folks from hearing Andy Clarke on the radio. Anyone who knows Andy's survey of rural Ontario with its three-legged calves, its record-breaking eggs, pumpkins and Hubbard squashes and its pansies in March will grieve with Orono. Wasn't it Keats who wrote "Disappointment, parent of despair?"

If you put a cushion of pine needles on the radiator, says the Digby (N.S.) *Courier*, soon a faint, woodsy fragrance replaces the smell of cooking. Who wants the smell of steak-and-onions replaced? Digby is getting too refined.

The human race is a good deal like a Club. The old members sit around wondering how the rest got in. Maybe black-balls are getting scarce.

ZOOLOGICAL LYRICS

The Rabbit

The rabbit
Has a habit.

The Ptarmigan

Since the day that I began
To study fowl, the ptarmigan
Has bothered me.
Why the "p"?

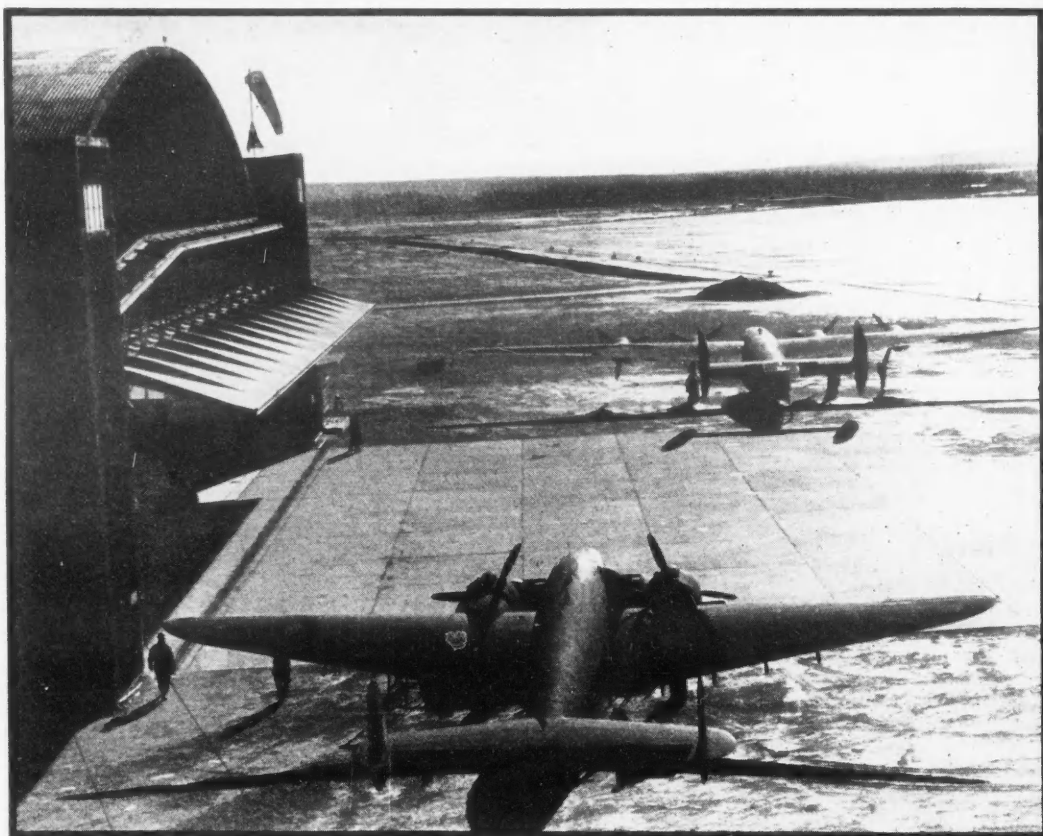
STUART HEMSLEY.

THE GREAT LIAR

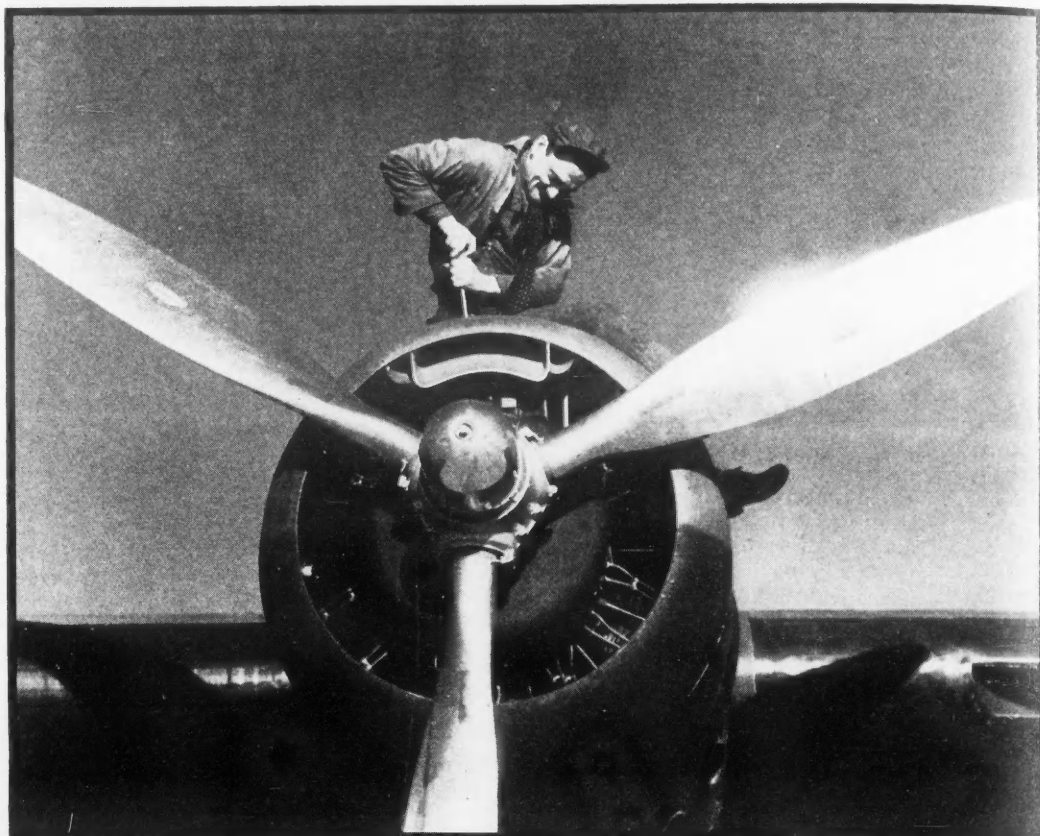
More than sixty years ago Thomas Carlyle wrote a paragraph to warm the heart of anyone suffering from propaganda. If you like to change the proper name and carve the inscription over somebody's front door, it's all right. The copyright has run out. Read and rejoice!

Count Alessandro di Cagliostro was really a liar of the first magnitude, thorough-paced in all provinces of lying; what one may call the King of liars. Mendez Pinto, Baron Munchausen and others are celebrated in this art, and not without some color of justice; yet must it in candor remain doubtful whether any of these, comparatively, were much more than liars from the teeth outwards. Cagliostro was a perfect character of the species in question, who lied, not in word only, nor in act and word only, but continually, in thought, word and act, and from birth to death did nothing but lie.

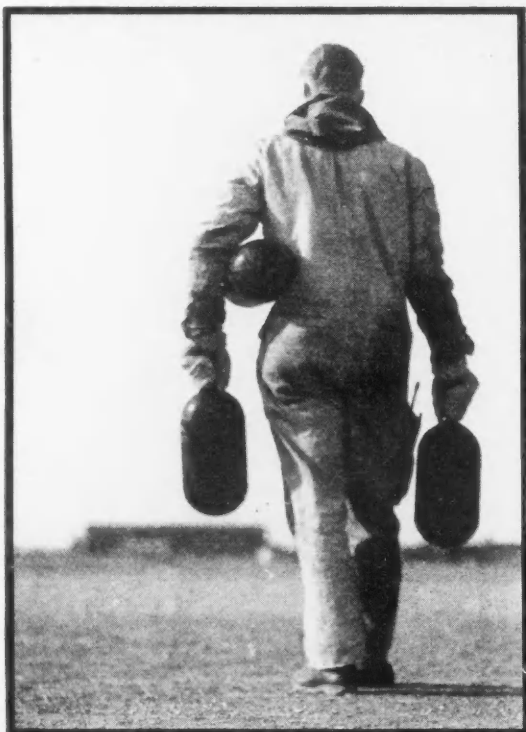
Royal Air Force Ferry Command Makes a Pond . .



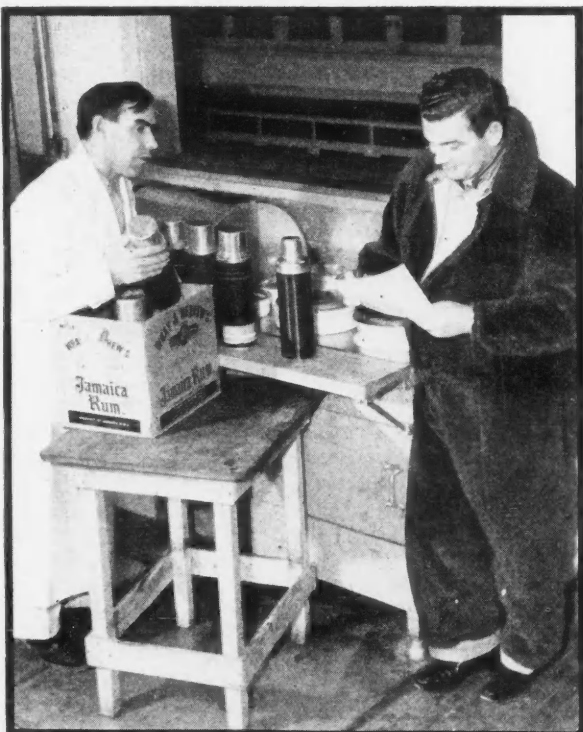
One of the largest in the world, the hangar at left will accommodate 3 B24's and 2 Hudsons, like those in the picture. A plane can take off in the width of this hangar



The smallest mechanical detail is checked before the big bombers set out across the Atlantic. "Expert mechanics, workers, tradesmen . . . are on the job 24 hours per day"



These bottles are filled with oxygen—vital to pilots flying at 18,000 feet



Just before the take-off, a member of the crew collects food from the kitchen



Preparing weather maps for the trans-Atlantic pilots. Meteorological reports are now so accurate that the captain of the ship can depend implicitly on the atmospheric data in them

Story by Malak

WATCH them climb the clouds and disappear in the unlimited space to carry the tools of liberty to that fortress called England: These are the Royal Air Force Ferry Command pilots and their tools are Liberators and Hudsons, big and small bombers that they fly to England.

When in a public speech Mr. Churchill addressed the President of the United States and the American people saying "Give us the tools and we will finish the job," you could imagine Mr. Roosevelt immediately answering "You will have them Winston."

Words were put into action and the R.A.F.F.C. received the tools. Long range bombers were sent in considerable number to the R.A.F.F.C. to be flown to the United Kingdom. That is the main work of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command (to fly American bombers to Britain) and it is a mighty big task. One of Great Britain's ablest men has been selected to take charge of the command. He is Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, whose fame had crossed that Atlantic even before he came over and whose planes of the "Coastal Command" crippled the "Bismark."

WHEN I interviewed Air Chief Marshal Bowhill, he said to me in a low inspiring voice, "I am a fighter, you know, not a newspaperman." I have no doubt that Sir Frederick is a fighter, but I also know that in establishing the R.A.F.F.C. Sir Frederick was helping to carry on the fight. The following are some of the tough nuts that have had to be cracked in flying planes across the Atlantic:

- (1) Establishing a training school in Canada and an airport way to the East. (Where the Eastern airport is, must remain untold but it is the last point from which the Atlantic fliers take off for Britain. Between this Eastern airport and Britain is the vast Atlantic ocean).
- (2) Securing suitable pilots for the Atlantic crossing.
- (3) Training crews for their re-

sponsible work in the planes crossing the Atlantic.

In looking back at the early stages of the Atlantic Ferry Organization which was first under Attero and now under the R.A.F.F.C. it might be sufficient to say that a project purely imaginary a few years ago and in the experimental stage about a year ago, is now a real, gigantic organization with some of the most modern and largest airports in the world coming up with hotels, cafeterias, special training schools, and banks to handle the expenditure and salaries of all workers.

AIRPORTS are in the process of construction to meet the problems of adequate bases. By adequate bases I mean hangars that should easily accommodate a number of Liberators which have wings 103 feet long, and are 100 feet from nose to tail.

Already the eastern airport is one of the biggest in the world and one of the most modernly equipped. Expert mechanics, workers, tradesmen, and even firefighters are on the job twenty-four hours a day attending to the work necessary for planes that come and go during every hour of the day and night.

To meet the requirements of the second question the Royal Air Force Ferry Command is offering very handsome pay to pilots and crews. A captain gets \$1,000 a month. This pay, coupled with sympathy for the allied cause, has induced many highly trained United States pilots to journey to Montreal's training centre where they are given special instruction to prepare them for the big hop.

The third question has been solved by establishing a school for experienced air men. A course of five weeks intensive training by top-notch instructors prepares the pilots and their assistants for the task of ferrying planes to Britain.

By the way, it is time that I called to your attention that they don't call these great air battle-ships "planes" but "ships" or

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.. of the Atlantic, Flying "Boats" to Great Britain



The captain and crew don heavy fur-lined flying suits to protect them from the intense cold encountered at great heights. The bomber's captain is paid \$1,000 per month



In the control tower. The movements of all incoming and outgoing planes are controlled from this tower. Pilots have dubbed the big American bombers "ships" or "boats"

Photos by the Author

"boats" and the men who man them are "captains" not "pilots"; and the navy does not seem to mind the borrowing of these titles by the captains of the clouds.

The Royal Air Force Ferry Command is a gigantic organization. Think for a moment: when the United States reaches its peak of production and there will be available for Britain some 5,000 bombers a month to be flown across the Atlantic, for every bomber you need a crew of three or four and the crew must be transported back to Canada in order to ferry bombers again over to England. Then you will get an idea of what a great organization it is. England expects a great cloud of bombers from the New World, and, believing that the United States will soon be filling those expectations, the R.A.F.F.C. is getting prepared.

MONTREAL airport is the pool for pilots, mechanics and crew of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command. Here they receive intensive training that prepares them for the task of flying bombers across the Atlantic. The courses are both practical and theoretical. Lectures are delivered by competent teachers on mathematical problems, celestial navigation, etc. In the air, students accompany experienced pilots (called captains) and put theory into practice. At the end of the course they fly back and forth to an eastern airport (where they take off for Britain) to familiarize themselves with long journeys before they attempt the Atlantic crossing. This eastern airport is particularly interesting. Besides having its native characteristics it is English, American, and Canadian.

The colonials are pioneers of the first class. Mostly young men, they are healthy, intelligent, and well qualified for their jobs. Even the soldiers who guard this airport are hardened up with tough training and are considered highly specialized in guard duties.

It is thus a remarkable representation of our war effort, for each

person in that part of the country is greatly inspired by the need to do his bit and he does not hesitate to sacrifice a great deal for his work.

You hear many languages at this eastern airport and it is a most harmonious meeting place for fliers of numerous nationalities. You meet very interesting people: a flyer who has established a record for high altitudes, flying as high as 47,000 feet, others who have 18,000 flying hours to their credit; while some others have flown across the Atlantic 16 times in 5 months.

THERE is a common bond among the fliers. Their ideas and topics of conversation all flow smoothly as if the space and wind high up had melted their thinking powers to a common point. Their discussion is always about their experiences during flying, about new instruments invented and about new flying experiments.

When Sir Frederick was asked if he was pleased at the quality of fliers and planes, his answer was "Yes, but you can never have enough of the good things." Yes, many are needed and needed soon.

In the eastern airport, when a flier is ready for his Atlantic crossing, he visits the meteorological department where he is informed about the weather. The head of that department advises him whether or not the crossing is recommended.

If the captain decides the weather is favorable, he calls on the navigator to draw the flight plan. Once that is done, he, with the chief engineer at the hangar, checks on the ship to ensure that everything is in good order. One of the crew then goes to the airport kitchen and gets about a dozen thermos bottles filled with soup, coffee, pineapple juice, and stocks the ship with provisions for the flight.

Types of ships flown across the Atlantic are the B24 long range bomber and the Hudson two-engine bomber, both American-made planes.



The captain is talking to the control tower and is waiting for the "all clear" to take off



The navigator charts the ship's course and the captain faithfully follows his directions



A Lockheed-Hudson in the air with its nose pointed out over the Atlantic. Tough, highly manoeuvrable Lockheeds are used for patrol work. One crossed the Atlantic in 7½ hours

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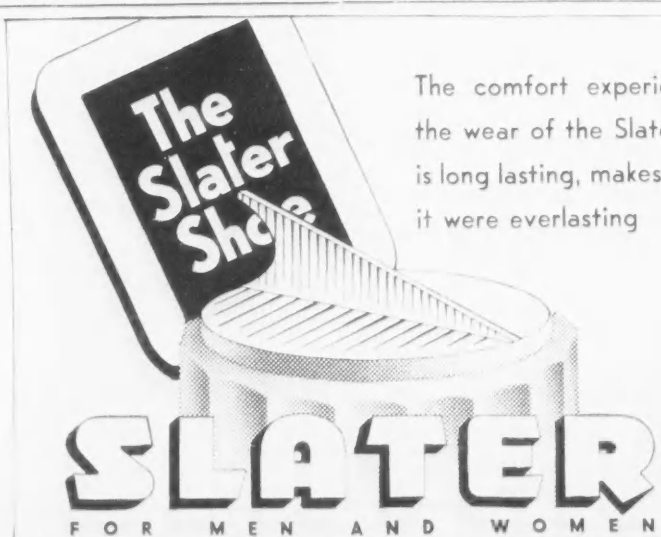
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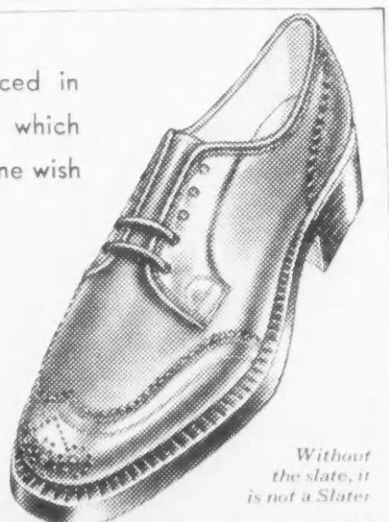
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OTTAWA LETTER

Mr. Aberhart May Be Laughing

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

buffoonery of the economically ignorant has today become a cornerstone of high national economic policy.

Looking on in admitted incomprehension, it seems to us that Aberhart's method had the great merit of simplicity. Certainly it would have saved a lot of bookkeeping toil and expense. And the general aim and effect seem to be very much the same.

Aberhart proposed to solve the problem of public economy by subsidizing every adult citizen—giving him or her twenty-five dollars or so a month as a contribution to the cost of living. The money for this he was going to drain into his Treasury from his people's resources. John Doe of Calgary might not have enough in his pay envelope to stake himself to a new pair of shoes, but he would have Aberhart's social dividend cheque to make up the difference. The method of Bank of Canada's Donald Gordon as chief of the price ceiling is to subsidize the fellow who makes the shoes for you. If the shoes cost more to manufacture and sell than the \$6 Gordon decrees they should be sold to you for he pays the difference directly to the maker. He gets the money for this from Finance Minister Ilsley, who in turn gets it from you or your neighbor in taxes.

Mean Social Credit

Either method seems to be a merry-go-round with your money. Both mean Social Credit, if that term has any meaning in reality. But by the alchemy of orthodox economists one spells inflation, the other anti-inflation.

Although it won't materially lessen the mystery of all this, it is perhaps in order to explain that price ceiling policy is merely taking another hurdle. The ceiling was intended to freeze prices to base period highs all down the line (except, naturally, prices to the original producer of field and garden things). Manufacturers' prices to the wholesaler were subject to the ceiling just as the retailer's prices to the consumer. But the Gordon Board couldn't freeze manufacturers' costs. Manufacturing costs have been going up as labor costs went up with the extension of the cost of living bonus, as costs of materials from uncontrolled sources (Canadian farmers, foreign countries) went up, as shipping costs went up. In many lines manufacturers cannot produce to sell at ceiling prices.

The Gordon Board had the choice of raising the ceiling or finding some other way of permitting manufacturers and processors to carry on. It has found another way: extension of the subsidy system, originally designed principally to keep imports under the ceiling, to domestic commodities. Instead of the manufacturer charging his increased costs to the wholesaler, to be passed on to the retailer and eventually to you,

the consumer, he will charge them to Finance Minister Ilsley's Treasury through Hector McKinnon's Price Stabilization Corporation and the Gordon Board.

This subsidy system already has been applied to basic canned goods both of last year's and this year's packing and to flour. If it has not already been made applicable to boots and shoes and leather clothing it will be soon. Other consumer goods will be covered as production costs clash with the ceiling.

Money to pay the subsidies to keep consumer goods under the price ceiling has to be taken by Ilsley from the taxpayers. So, when you buy a can of tomatoes or a pair of shoes after this you will not be paying the whole cost out of the same pocket. You will pay Gordon's ceiling price out of one pocket and the balance to make up what the canner or shoe manufacturer has to have you will pay out of another pocket to Ilsley in income or defence tax.

When it comes to paying for bread or flour after the new crop year starts on August 1 you'd better wear your old suit, for there won't be enough pockets in Gordon's new standardized clothing. First you will pay the retail ceiling price. Then you'll have to dig down for the extra twenty cents a bushel the Government is going to pay the farmer for the wheat. After that there's the subsidy to the miller so that he can buy the wheat and continue to sell flour to the wholesaler or the baker at his ceiling price. Or maybe the one balances the other, coming out of the same pocket. We can't keep track of it.

Some of Gordon's young men have a scheme for by-passing all this. It's called continental economy or economic rationalization. The trick is to close up the customs houses along the international boundary and produce the needs of both Canada and the United States on whichever side of the border they can be produced at least cost. If tomatoes can be grown and canned more economically in the U.S. than in Western Ontario, if shoes can be manufactured more cheaply in New England than in Quebec, we would get our supplies down there and more easily preserve Mr. Gordon's ceiling. Mr. Ilsley wouldn't have to take so much money out of you to subsidize the ceiling on these commodities—but on the other hand he would have to take more out of you to make up his loss in customs revenue on the imported goods.

Without Washington?

The Government could be counted on to go for this rationalization idea if Washington would do the same. Of more concern is the possibility of its going for it regardless of Washington. Because there is nothing to suggest any likelihood of Washington putting down its tariffs against anything that can be produced in Canada more cheaply than below the border. Its conception of continental wartime integration stops far short of that.

Don't let any of this betray you into the thought that keeping down the price roof is proving too big of a chore for Gordon and his battalions of advisers and administrators. They are no nearer discouragement than they were weeks ago. The roof stays on whatever happens. And just now they are heartened by the news that down in Washington Price Administrator Leon Henderson is pondering the wisdom of their way, preparing to swing over to it. When Ottawa announced its ceiling last October Henderson would have none of it, stuck to his own method of price control at the source. Now he is finding that that isn't good enough. Over-all ceilings in the U.S. would make enforcement easier here—but it may be six months or so before Henderson moves.

Gordon's worst setback has been in the case of meats. He has found for one thing that the flesh of the beasts of the field cannot be standardized or made sufficiently uniform to be susceptible to ceiling price treatment. This difficulty is aggravated by distribution and marketing practices held to be inseparable from the meat trade. The packer sells to one class of customer for less than he sells to another; different classes of retail trade call for different qualities and different prices.

The trouble came to a head when chain stores and packers interpreted the ceiling order in different ways. The former tried to insist that base period maximum prices to them were ceiling prices for the packers. The packers held that their over-all highs were the basis of their ceiling, not their highs to a particular class in the trade. Ottawa has ruled in favor of the packers and the effect is to remove the retail ceiling from meat. Wholesalers and retailers are allowed to add normal mark-ups to packers' prices and sell accordingly. But they'll be in trouble if they try to stretch the mark-ups.

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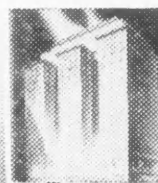
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Head Office

Glare Light Better Than Blackout?

BY J. F. C. SMITH

MOST of us look upon the blackout as an essential part of the background of modern war, but to what extent is it actually effective? No figures have ever been advanced to prove that it is the best method of protection. Arguments in its favor have simply taken for granted it was the only one.

This is far from true, claims A. F. Dickerson, the engineer responsible for the floodlighting of Niagara Falls. He says that what is needed is a glaring canopy of light directed upward from the ground. Numerous small but powerful searchlights and wide-angle floodlights would be used. Their beams would obscure and hide targets. Silhouetted against them, an enemy pilot searching blindly for his objective would present a perfect bull's-eye to the defending aircraft above him.

Blocking Industry

Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Labor M.P., is the Parliamentary champion of this revolutionary scheme. He contends that the compulsory blackout—now in its third year in Great Britain—is unnecessarily slowing up industrial production. He has impressive statistics on the number of persons killed and injured during the period of enforced darkness; casualties for which enemy action has in no way been responsible.

All very well, you say, but would not brilliant illumination make a city stand out like a diamond on black velvet? Would not so dazzling a blaze of light attract the enemy like a candle flame does a moth?

Yes, but remember Hitler's bombers can locate the city by other means. In the case of the British Isles, the surf of the coastline is visible on the darkest nights. Rivers can serve as guides; the moon and stars are reflected on their surfaces. Objectives can be found either by expert navigation or by using the radio beam. Once discovered, even the blackout will not protect them. Cities and towns alike have a reflection characteristic which is different from that of the surrounding countryside.

In the early days of the war, a great deal of espionage signalling with light was aided by the blackout. This has been brought under control, but it is not so easy to restrict the dropping of German parachute flares. And the blackout becomes only a hindrance to firemen and

The substitution of glare-lighting of the sky for black-out on the ground might be a better defence against bombers. It would confuse enemy pilots who, while dazzled themselves, would be a better target for anti-aircraft gunners, and it would blot out landmarks and seamounts which aid night fliers.

An analogy is found in the driving of a car on the highway against approaching headlights. People in the city or district protected by glare would be able to go about in greater safety than under the blackout system. Traffic casualties in London during the past three years have been too great.

Besides, bombers drop flares which illuminate targets supposed to be invisible, and incendiary bombs soon make a blackout less than useful. A cost estimate of 75 kilowatts of energy per square mile is not alarming, as war-costs go.

A.R.P. workers when blocks of buildings, set on fire by incendiary bombs, become huge torches for the enemy.

The entire nightly life of a community is altered by the blackout. With the coming of darkness the urge is to get home, to get settled before attack comes. Social life is disrupted and this is bad for morale. With a certain amount of traffic inevitable, accidents are bound to happen. Criminals have an opportunity to operate more freely. Thousands upon thousands of working hours are lost, and eyesight undergoes a severe strain.

Traffic Hazards

All this would be changed with the adoption of Mr. Dickerson's proposal. Enemy pilots would be confused and major targets masked by the blanket of light. Telltale landmarks like mountains, great buildings and squares—even the Thames—would be blotted out. Lights could be placed in fields outside the city and arranged so as to give the impression of rows of streets. As decoys they'd attract bombs where they could do no harm.

"By a system of code control and with the aid of civilian light wardens," Mr. Dickerson says, "the lights could be turned on in different areas of the city every night. These changes from night to night would change the apparent pattern of the city. An important plant, for example, might be blacked out every night and the various light patterns on successive nights could be made to revolve about it. The enemy in the air would not know whether the plant was within or was on the north, south, east, or west side of the light pattern for the numerous glare lights would so reduce his vision that he would not be able to pick out the plant in the darkened fringe. Anyone who has tried to see beyond a glaring automobile headlight will realize what the pilot would have to contend with, but multiplied many times."

Lighting the Bomber

We all know that fighter planes constitute a better safeguard against air raiders than do anti-aircraft guns. Defending planes shoot down six bombers for every one bagged by ack-ack fire. Mr. Dickerson points out that "the creation of a canopy of glaring light over a city would also serve to aid protecting aircraft pilots by forming below them a background of light against which enemy planes could be seen. Even though the enemy attempted to hide in prevailing clouds, the light barrage would make the clouds luminous and the silhouette principle would still apply, revealing the bomber from above or below."

"Protecting aircraft pilots usually know, through radio locating systems, when attacking planes are on the way and can get into the sky before the attack actually begins. This gives them the advantage of altitude, and with the canopy of light they would have a luminous background against which the enemy could be detected. Furthermore, the illumination would help improve the effectiveness of anti-aircraft fire. Also, the lightup would enable people to live, work, and play under conditions more comparable to those

penetrate the glare. This augurs well for the scheme's practicability, but what would be its cost?

Major factors to be considered are the size of the city and the prevailing rates for electricity. Taking an average city of one hundred thousand population, however, Mr. Dickerson roughly estimates that the cost would scarcely exceed that of a night ball game.

His calculations call for 75 kilowatts of glare light for one square mile, 750 kilowatts for ten square miles—the approximate area of a city of one hundred thousand—and a further 750 kilowatts for lighting up another ten square miles of adjoining countryside. The latter would serve to lure enemy bombers away from the city proper. Total expenditure of power would be little over 1500 kilowatts.

Probably, though, only half that amount would be used at any one time. Even then it would be only during a raid. Surely the cost could not be called unduly great, in view of the increased measure of protection afforded.

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Grand Design of the Axis

BY B. WILKINSON

AFTER Singapore, the grand Axis design of cutting a path across half the world, to link Tokio and Berlin, is no longer fantastic. It is only too obvious. If it succeeds, the balance of material resources will probably swing towards the side of the Axis powers. Only a sacrifice on our part greater than we are now making—of which there is no real sign at present—could then save us from defeat.

The outlook is grim, calling for all our resolution. Yet it is not as grim as appears at first sight. If the fall of Singapore had occurred in 1940, it might well have been as decisive as the evacuation from Dunkirk on the whole course of the struggle. This is so obvious that Winston Churchill confessed himself to be completely puzzled by the failure of the Japanese to attack at the time of the fall of France. Then, the united nations, except Russia, were comparatively defenceless and unprepared. Even Russia was far less equipped for the struggle in 1940 than she was in 1941. The autumn of 1940 was a supreme opportunity for Hitler to attack Stalin and for the Japanese to unleash their forces on Pearl Harbor, Hong Kong and Singapore. Instead, the Axis time-table was set back nine months in the case of Russia and fifteen months in the case of Japan. Victories which might have been decisive in Russia and the Pacific, if achieved whilst the great munitions industries of the English-speaking peoples were in their infancy, able to do little more than achieve the re-equipment of the British army, can now do no more than prolong the war and defer the ultimate Axis defeat. The failure of the Axis time-table has probably cost them the war. Why did it occur?

What Might Have Been

There is nothing to suggest that in 1940 the Japanese could not have achieved something like their present rate of progress in the Pacific. They were far less prepared, of course, than they were by December 1941; but the United Nations were hardly prepared at all. Given another Pearl Harbor, it is unlikely that the American navy alone would have stopped their advance. There was nothing, at that time, between Singapore and the Italian forces in Somaliland and Eritrea. The British forces defending the Suez were only a shadow. The great road from Berlin, via Rome and the Suez, to Japan, was already partly in being, in the Italian Empire. There was every reason, for Japan at least, to hasten into the struggle. Why did she so unaccountably delay?

We shall only know the full answer to that question after the war is over. It is probably to be found not so much in Tokio as in Berlin. The first and obvious reason is that both Berlin and Tokio believed that in 1940, after the fall of France, the

In sweeping over Singapore and Java the Japanese have won spectacular but secondary victories. Without comparable successes by Hitler against Russia the grand Axis design must fail.

If the attack on Pearl Harbor had come in 1940 or early in 1941 continued, effective resistance by the United Nations would have been hopeless.

At that time the Allies were wholly unprepared. Even yet preparation is not complete but it marches with great strides.

Japan trusted in the promises of Hitler, and will learn too late what others have learned to their cost. Long delays and fundamental miscalculations will bring ultimate disaster.

British Empire was already doomed. It was destined to fall to pieces; all that Japan had to do was to pick up the choicest pieces as they fell. Adolf Hitler was too sure of the issue. Even when the British showed surprising courage—surprising, that is, to him—he believed that Hermann Goering's Luftwaffe could blast down resistance within a month, by the methods of Rotterdam and Tours. Germany and Japan, misled by Hitler's self-assurance, waiting for the surrender of Britain, allowed the snows of winter to settle over unconquered Russia and the Balkans, gave the world the breathing space it so badly needed, and first set the Axis time-table awry.

If Britain had fallen, Europe would have surrendered. As it was, the conquest of the Balkans cost Germany a spring campaign in 1941. Russia could not be invaded until the high summer; her position did not begin to look hopeless (a very deceiving situation as it turned out) until towards the end of that year. Japan, who would not move in the Pacific until she was secured against Russia, could not launch her assault on Pearl Harbor until December 1941, at least twelve months after her supreme moment of destiny had arrived.

A Great Chance Lost

She had missed her greatest opportunity from over-caution. Not only were there now far stronger forces to oppose her in the Pacific, but—of greater importance—there had been created a firm A.B.C.D. front with twelve months of political, military, and above all industrial organization behind it. Moreover, the European end of the Berlin-Tokio highway was actually in greater ruins in December 1941 than at the time of the fall of France. The Germans were in Rostov, it is true, but, at the other end of the vast pincer movement through the Near East, the Italian Empire was in ruins. Axis forces were on the Sea of Azov; but they had been driven far away from the Red Sea, strategically estimated as a half-way house to Japan.

Still worse, the promise of German troops in the Caucasian oil-fields and at the gate to India was an illusion. How far Hitler's ill-fated November campaign against Moscow and Rostov impressed the Japanese generals, it is impossible to say. The fact remains that it may have brought Japan into the war, at length, on a hollow promise of a decisive German success. In fact, the November campaign left the German conquest of the Caucasus much further away than it had been in September 1940. Japan had gained nothing in security by waiting for six months of Russo-German conflict. She got no greater security against Russia in December 1941, than she could have got in the previous July. From the point of view of grand strategy, the tide had actually turned

against her in the intervening time. She came in, on December 7, 1941, not according to schedule, but on a "now or never" basis—because to come in at any time after December 1941 would obviously be to come in too late.

Time was so important to the Axis because of the immense scope of their grand strategy; it was, and is, something embracing the world. It is doubtful how far its scope has yet been grasped by many free peoples. It has only come home to India with the loss of Singapore; it has not yet arrived clearly in Quebec. Out of the new mechanization of armies, and out of air-power, has at length come the possibility of realizing age-long visions of conquerors, of embracing the earth. Given a kinder destiny Adolf Hitler might easily have wept, like the Macedonian Alexander, because he had no worlds left to conquer. There was nothing extravagant in this Axis vision. It was, and is, a grim possibility for all free peoples. It is plainly feasible and, from the Axis point of view, reasonable. But it takes time, and time is the only commodity the Axis cannot manufacture or steal.

The Blessing of Space

It needs time because the modern mechanization can triumph over, but cannot annihilate, the vast spaces such as those of Russia and the Pacific. Space is far less of a protection than it was, to modern nations; but it is the surest defence yet devised against the technique of the Blitzkrieg. France was destroyed partly because there was nowhere, or the old men of Vichy pretended there was nowhere, to retreat. Russia survived, surprisingly strong and undaunted, from eight months campaigning (begun by Hitler six months too late) because of her immense plains. Distances in the Pacific have been hostile to the United Nations; but they are also increasingly hostile to Japan.

Somewhere in the Pacific, the grand design of the Tokio-Berlin junction will be halted and driven back, as Graziani's forces and Rommel's forces have been driven from Egypt and the Germans from Rostov. Where that will be, will profoundly alter the whole course of the struggle. Only two things are certain about that. It will be short of the Red Sea and the German-Italian forces; and it will be much nearer Tokio than it would have been in the summer of 1940 or the spring of 1941. The Japanese have achieved great victories; but it is well at this juncture to remember the victories they have failed to achieve.

Lured by a Promise

The fact that the generals were willing to wait for precious months whilst their enemies gathered strength which would one day be used against them, shows that, by their own admission, their effort in the Pacific, spectacular though it is, is still, in their opinion, a secondary theatre of war. They had to await the actions of Adolf Hitler, and that in sincere and short-sighted politician betrayed them first by an overconfidence which was genuine, and then

in his November campaign—by one that was probably assumed. The Japanese have been made the tool of Adolf Hitler, like any other people that have, for a second, trusted his friendship or his word. They stayed out of the war when they might have won it; they came in when it was already too late. We should not let Singapore make us over-rate them. The Chinese have already proved, beyond question, that the Japanese military power is not really first-rate. At Singapore and Manila, the Japanese have reaped the fruits of treachery and long and careful preparation. But they have already robbed themselves, by their initial over-caution, of half the fruits of victory. It will not be very long before the full consequences of their disastrous timing and fundamental miscalculation begin to break about their heads.

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Washington, D.C.—

THE domestic American battle against complacency is just about over. Complacency has been routed and, strangely enough, an assist must be given the Japanese for having helped beat off the deadly enemy which has stood ominously on the flank of America's full fighting potential.

The nerve-chilling details of the naval battle in the Java Sea, in which the Japanese were clearly victorious, have made Americans acutely and painfully conscious of the enemy's power and of his ability to bring reality to the wildest nightmares of those leaders who were once amusingly dismissed as "hysterical war-mongers."

There is no more effective neutralizing agent for complacency than a vigorous ranking in the sensitive portions of the cerebrum. Americans who read how the Japanese trapped, crippled and then destroyed the proudest cruisers of the British, Dutch, Australian and U.S. navies thought back less than four months and remembered bitterly that a high American naval officer dismissed the Japanese naval threat in these disdainful words: "The Japanese Navy? We'll take it on any Wednesday morning."

It rankles no less that it wasn't a Wednesday morning but on a Sunday morning of bitter memory, March 1, that the Japanese fleet pounced first on H.M.A.S. Perth and U.S.S. Houston, and then on H.M.S. Exeter and sent all three to join two Dutch cruisers at the bottom of the Java Sea.

Heart-rending as was the blow, Washington and London salvaged the last usefulness from it. The Navy Department and the Admiralty told their peoples of the defeat in cold detail without a single warming adjective to relieve the chill. The United Nations squadron was out-gunned and outnumbered but it was also outmanoeuvred. The Japanese were more cunning, more skilful, just as bold. The myth that the Nipponese pale before western guns and resolution was shattered.

It was shattered in the minds of Americans, and in the explosion complacency also went up in smoke.

WE CONSIDER once more some of the questions asked most frequently these last few days by people of the free nations. As usual, this pattern of column is prepared by a brief explanation for those readers just arrived on the scene.

The questions appended below are selected on the basis of current interest. The answers constitute this column's notion of what Washington thinks this week. It should be kept in mind that these answers do not bear the stamp of official Washington. Allied leaders in this capital are too busy to devote themselves to this column's personal quiz.

Now that Japan is at a strategic crossroads, will she concentrate on Australia or on India?—It is believed Japan has the men and equipment to strike in both directions toward comparatively modest objectives. These objectives would be to occupy the northern coast of Australia (to prevent it from being used as the base for an Allied counter-attack), and to control Burma and enough of India to cut every possible avenue of supply to China from the Indian Ocean.

If and when both of these objectives are attained, the Hitler difficulties will have been resolved sufficiently to give Japan the signal for the next move. If Hitler's plan to plunge through the Middle East to the Indian Ocean seems likely to succeed, Japan will leave holding forces in the south Pacific and strike hard at India to make rendezvous with the Nazis. If Hitler's scheme is frustrated by Russo-British counter-plans in Europe, Japan will seek to complete her conquest of the south Pacific including all of Australia.

In other words, Japan has not yet reached her final strategic crossroads. This crossroads will not have been reached until she has cut the China lifeline and has guaranteed herself against counter-attack from north Australia bases. By then, she will know about Hitler.

Such are the Japanese plans. You may be certain we have others.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

Complacency Sinks in the Java Sea

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

and you have the basis of American faith in Russian arms when the 1942 test begins in earnest.

IS THE battleship through as an effective weapon in modern warfare?—All military men, including naval experts, snort violently at the suggestion implied by the question. The value and function of the battleship have not changed at all as a result of the development of air power. The battleship is no less essential now than it was in the last war.

Simply stated, air power has brought about this change in tactics: Every military object must have an umbrella of fighter planes over it. This applies to land installations, infantry, battleships and even bombing planes. Without an umbrella of fighter planes, nothing is safe under conditions of modern warfare.

But it is as ridiculous to say the battleship is obsolete as to say infantry is obsolete. Both require an umbrella of fighter planes. Indeed, nothing that is exposed by daylight is safe without this umbrella.

WILL Hitler attempt an invasion of Britain this year?—There is divided opinion on this point. It would seem to me a majority of ob-

servers believe Hitler can no longer afford the losses this, even if successful, would entail. A more popular theory in Washington these last few weeks is that he will move on Iceland and the Azores in an attempt to cut the Atlantic lifelines to Britain.

WHAT will Vichy do?—Here again there is divided opinion; at least, there is a section of Washington that believes the situation with regard to Vichy is so sensitive it declines to release even a private word of misgiving. But the majority of Washington observers not charged with keeping thin ice from breaking believes the Vichy fleet and bases will go to Hitler whenever he believes it essential that he has them.

In short, those who insist we take the initiative in Vichy affairs are certain that if we don't, we will be faced one of these days with an immensely strengthened Nazi fleet. And we will have added to our own strength only the moral satisfaction of saying, "They couldn't do that to us—but they did."



AS I SEE IT...

BY The Honourable Colin Gibson

MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Canada today is engaged in a life and death struggle with enemies as barbarous and brutal as ever threatened civilized people. The future not only of our Country and of our Empire, but of civilization as we know it, is at stake.

Canadians are being called upon for an ever increasing supply of men, money and materials to aid in this world struggle against the forces of despotism and aggression.

Men have come forward in large numbers to serve in our Armed Forces, and already over 400,000 have voluntarily enlisted in our Navy, Army and Air Force for active service anywhere. In addition, the women of Canada have responded to the call and thousands have enlisted in the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

The production in this country of arms, equipment, aeroplanes, tanks and ships has been a magnificent industrial achievement, and not only are we now supplying munitions to our allies but vast quantities of foodstuffs are also being shipped to Britain.

These Armed Forces cannot be maintained, nor war supplies produced, without huge financial expenditures, and the people of Canada have nobly responded to the urgent demand for funds.

Since the outbreak of war, every effort has been made to pay our national expenditures from current revenue, as far as this is possible; and to secure the balance by means of voluntary loans in Canada.

New taxes have been imposed, while other taxes have been increased, with the result that the Department of National Revenue, through its three Divisions of Customs, Excise and Income Tax, has increased its collections from a pre-war level of under \$450,000,000.00 to the estimated revenue for the present year, to the end of March, 1942, of approximately \$1,300,000,000.00.

Income Tax rates have been considerably increased, while exemptions have been lowered; the National Defence Tax has added a million tax-payers to our rolls, and the Excess Profits Tax secures for war purposes additional profits arising out of war expenditures. The Dominion, for the first time, has adopted a Succession Duty Act, which imposes a capital tax on all estates of over \$5,000.00.

Each of our War Loans has met with a generous and patriotic response, which clearly indicates that the Canadian people recognize the gravity of the present situation, and are willing and anxious to assist the National War Effort.

In time of war, we cannot have both tanks and trinkets. Our factories and our materials are required for war production, rather than for the manufacture of unnecessary luxuries. Workers, both men and women, are in demand for work of national importance, in the factories, on the farms and in civilian occupations necessary for the maintenance of our civil population.

Let nobody imagine for one moment that the enemy is not interested in our country, or that their agents and fifth columnists have passed us by. Each one of us must be on constant guard against assisting in their work—by passing on false rumors, by criticizing our allies or by endangering the unity of our Country and our Empire.

The present situation requires the combined energy of all our people, working together with good-will to produce in this country the maximum effort of which we are capable.

The future of our country is not in our hands, it depends upon the outcome of this world struggle. We, in common with our Allies, must prepare ourselves for the utmost effort of which we are capable, for sacrifice, for suffering and for strain. We must steel our hearts to bear these things until victory is secured.

In a few weeks time, this country is holding a plebiscite, when our people will be FREE to answer "YES" or "NO" to a question, or not to vote at all.

AS I SEE IT,—HITLER would vote "NO". QUISLING would NOT VOTE. CANADIANS will vote "YES".

Colin Gibson

MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE

★ This article is the sixth of a series, by Canadian legislators, on matters of vital World and National interest. This series will be published in newspapers across Canada; the next to appear on April 4th, followed by others on alternate weeks thereafter.

This space is donated to Canada's United War Effort by the Hull Iron & Steel Foundries Limited

Economic Controls and Canada's Constitution

BY MAXWELL COHEN

SOME fine morning, soon, an angry entrepreneur may barge in to his lawyer's office and ask in an unhappy voice, "Can they do this to me?" Perhaps he is a Toronto wholesaler distributing cloth that must be woven no more, a Montreal manufacturer turning out his last permitted quota of radios, or a Vancouver employer "burdened" with a cost-of-living bonus to be paid to a large and ever-growing staff. Counsel, if he is wise, will not give his apoplectic client a curbstone answer. He will tell him to come back another day, and will ask himself and the law books the very disturbing question, "Can they really do this?" "They," of course, is the federal

government; "this" refers to the mountain of regulations that today touch every business and every household. What wonderful and provocative days the solicitor will have before him! How tempting it would be to make his reputation with one small paragraph of a pleading that would bring him and his client into the courts to challenge the great structure of Canada's wartime economic controls! For this is a structure whose foundation rests on a theory of emergency federal power the limits of which we do not know, and on a statute based upon that power, the War Measures Act, whose language by no means tells us clearly that the Government-of-the-day

may do everything and anything it is pleased to find socially desirable for the conduct of the war.

There is no doubt that the Parliament of Canada acquires certain general powers to maintain "peace, order and good government" under conditions of national peril. As far back as 1881, when *Russell v. The Queen* gave the Dominion authority to enact temperance legislation, we have had a doctrine of "emergency" power. Two generations of decisions, however, with Lord Watson and Lord Haldane dominating the Judicial Committee, interpreted the heart out of the residue clause of Section 91 of the British North America Act—"peace, order and good government"

All these Dominion "controls" of industry, trade, finance, labor, agriculture and economic relations generally are not contested while the war is on, and would probably be upheld by the courts if they were.

But they will be contested very vigorously when the war is over, and the extent to which the courts will then uphold them is very doubtful.

Should we not then try for an amendment of the B.N.A. Act which would make it plain that the Dominion can continue these wartime controls at least during any emergency such as that of the readjustment period?

—until, by 1937, when the Bennett "New Deal" legislation reached the Court, it was a melancholy but foregone conclusion that their Lordships would not hold the social dangers of the depression to come within a concept of national emergency, justifying that kind of legislation by the Dominion for "Trade and Commerce" or the "peace, order and good government" of Canada as a whole.

Before "New Deal"

Even before the "New Deal" cases, in the *Board of Commerce* case in 1922, the *Fort Frances Pulp and Paper* case in 1923, and the *Snider* case in 1925, the Privy Council had made it quite clear that such special emergency powers, permitting federal action in matters otherwise "exclusively" reserved for the provinces, could only be exercised when that emergency amounted to war or was plainly incidental to war conditions. In 1918 the present Chief Justice of Canada was equally strict when in *In re Grey* he insisted that these powers could be exercised "during war only." So that even if appeals to the Privy Council are abolished some day soon, the prevailing thought in our own Supreme Court is not likely to change the direction in the thinking that we have come to expect from the Judicial Committee.

But emergency authority must be translated into specific legislation. When war came to Canada again the very fact of war did not, alone and in itself, automatically confer upon the Governor-in-Council the right to pass the limitless line of Orders dealing with everything from pots and pans, herring and cheese, to the wages and salaries of every employed Canadian. There had to be a statute delegating to the Government-of-the-day in precise terms the power to deal with these vital matters. That statute is the War Measures Act; and it is to its provisions that counsel's curiosity must be directed. His fundamental query will be: "Do the words of that celebrated enactment cover everything that for almost two and a half years has been done in its name?"

A Look at the Act

Let's take a good look at the Act. It comes into operation through Order-in-Council or when a proclamation is issued by His Majesty reciting that "war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists and has existed" for a specified period of time. That finding in the proclamation or the order is to be "conclusive evidence" of the war, invasion, etc. Now this means, simply, that the Government-of-the-day makes the decision about the existence of these conditions of peril and that its decision is conclusive and cannot be questioned. But the courts, as we shall see, have thought and have said something quite different.

The most important section of the Act is that giving the Governor-in-Council power to "do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor-in-Council shall extend to all matters coming within the class-

es of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

"(a) Censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;

"(b) Arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;

"(c) Control of the harbors, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;

"(d) Transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;

"(e) Trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;

"(f) Appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof."

There, then, is the statutory source of the Government's power to do all of the urgent, vital and often unpleasant things that have to be done when the nation fights. On the economic side the Government gets its authority, presumably, from clauses (d), (e) and (f), and the nice question is, "Does everything that has been done in the thousands of

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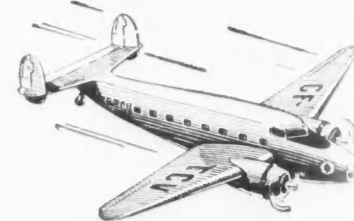
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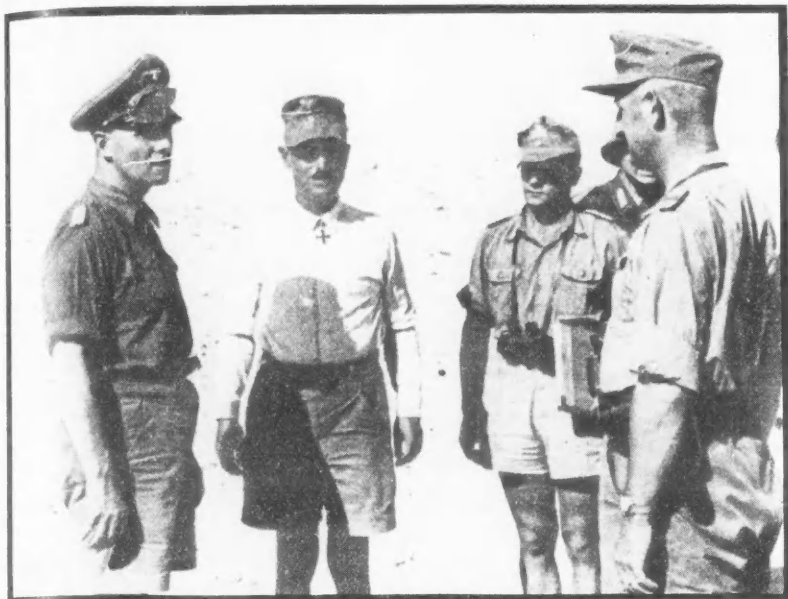
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This photograph of General Erwin Rommel, extreme left, Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in North Africa, was found on a German prisoner of war. In the centre of the picture, with an Iron Cross suspended from his neck is Major the Reverend Bach who was captured at Halfaya Pass a few weeks after this picture was taken. Notice the heavy goggles pushed up over the visor of Rommel's cap. Such goggles are necessary to protect the eyes from the sand of the Libyan Desert. Last week action in Libya continued to be confined to artillery and aerial action with both sides gathering supplies and reinforcements for another engagement.

Orders-in-Council dealing with prices, commodities, wages, foreign exchange, priorities, labor supply and all the rest of these endless controls come within those three not too precise classifications?"

Doubt of Legality

There are many good lawyers, patriotic ones, who will tell you that much of the drafting has been so hurried and imperfect that serious doubt attaches to the legality of many of the Orders attempting to regulate our economy; that these Orders simply cannot be fitted into the language of (d), (e) or (f).

But of course it will be argued that the first part of Section 3 says

that these classifications are only "for greater certainty" but not "so as to restrict the generality" of the broad powers given to the Governor-in-Council. Now the trouble with that neat rejoinder is the way in which the Judicial Committee and the Supreme Court of Canada have treated almost the very same language in the first part of Section 91 of the British North America Act. For the Supreme Court in the *Water Power Reference* of 1929 and the Judicial Committee in the *Fisheries* case of 1930 declared, baldly, that the general language of the first part of Section 91 had to be read along with and was limited by the specific subjects of that section and those listed in Section 92. What reason, then, is

there to believe that a court would not do the same for the six above clauses of the War Measures Act and make the words "so as not to restrict the generality" in effect quite meaningless?

Put aside for a moment, however, this fear of judicial interference in war-time by a too strict interpretation of Section 3. At least while the war rages no attack on federal legislative power is likely to be able successfully to upset the edifice of economic control built up under that Act.

But what happens when hostilities are at an end, when the last cruel hour of total war is marked off with an armistice pen? There still will be the need for some more or less effective government regulation to help direct the Canadian people in the monumental job of shifting their lives from war to peace. Anyone with the slightest imagination must appreciate that the scope of government activity in this transition may be as extensive and as complex on that plane as were the myriad of duties imposed by the war itself. Price controls, foreign exchange regulations, wage supervision, rationing of scarcities, capital assistance to revive industries treated as non-essential during the war—these and many more devices may be vital in the great scheme of transition and reconstruction. And these devices are the kind that need to be planned and executed on a national scale, with a central administrative authority; in short, they must be the responsibility of the federal government.

Foundation of Sand

But what is to be the legal basis for carrying out these profound and complex social obligations that will face the Dominion? To rely on the War Measures Act is to build on a foundation of sand that will shift with the movements of judicial opinion. The War Measures Act has validity only to the extent that there is "national peril." The courts have said that such peril must be a danger arising out of war or incidental to war conditions, but in the last analysis the determination as to what circumstances amount to such an emergency is a decision that rests with the courts themselves. In the *Fort Frances* case the Judicial committee made it perfectly clear that if the Governor-in-Council declared that such conditions of peril continued even after the cessation of hostilities, that declaration would be received with the greatest weight by the courts. But the implication was clear the court could find as a fact that the circumstances had ceased to justify henceforth any further presumption by the federal Government that a grave national danger was still in being.

Now, how is it possible to view with equanimity a constitutional principle which places the whole scheme of federal planning and leadership for the transition period from war to peace at the risk of a judicial challenge? That transition may involve economic control for many months, perhaps years, beyond the armistice or the peace treaties. A court might reasonably find that "national peril," in the sense that this concept had been understood heretofore, no longer was an operating fact in the life of the nation and no longer would, therefore, provide an emergency-power theory to validate federal legislation in those fields given exclusively to the provinces. What then? Will the Government be content to risk the early and key stages of its reconstruction program upon the insecure fulcrum of judicial semantics? What earthly use would there be in working out imaginative reconstruction plans in the face of these constitutional risks? But there must be an answer. Surely if there is a policy that needs to be put into force to prevent chaos, the power to execute that policy can be fashioned even out of the tools of a delicate federalism.

Indeed, will not that answer be found in the most direct of procedures; the amending of the British North America Act so as to give the Dominion emergency powers exercisable under conditions short of war but similar to those it now has in a

state of war? The idea of national peril must be given a social content, instead of an initially and basically military one. The language that would have to be employed for such an amendment need not be complex or extensive and it could easily be fitted into the introductory clause of Section 91.

If the need for such an amendment has been conceded, never was the time to get it more opportune. We are in the midst of a death-struggle for which everyone, including local government, is prepared to make concessions to the national welfare. Public opinion will not tolerate any other position on the part of provin-

cial leaders—as Mr. Pattullo discovered at the cost of his leadership. Now may be the time to prepare the ground-work for discussions between the Dominion and the provinces, leading towards a recognition that post-war economic controls on a national scale must be assumed to be inevitable, and that a legal basis to secure these controls as against "provincial rights" has to be provided. That provision, realistically, should take the form of an amendment to the B.N.A. Act itself, drafted in the clearest possible terms. The chance to prepare for a workable post-war federalism may not soon come again.



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THERE seems to be only one topic of conversation—at least, where ever I go—these days, and that is the Axis Spring Offensive. And a fine case of nerves it has produced, coming on top of the steady run of bad news during the past three months. A hitherto cheerful and confident friend dropped in on Sunday to talk over the situation and burst

into a denunciation of Eric Knight's "hysteria" (I thought it one of the finest things we had had on the Canadian air since the war began, and its reception proof that people are hungry for inspirational leadership), and she declared that we would be fighting a last-ditch stand on this continent before the year was out.

The Axis, she said, was going to try an Arctic pincers movement against America; this year would see the Battle of the Arctic. I was skeptical, if not merry. But her intuition has had a certain standing around our place ever since she predicted the invasion of Norway the night before it happened. The idea took on more sense when she elaborated it. Weren't the Japs listening in while the Americans talked about pouring Flying Fortresses into Alaska and bombing Japan from there, or from Siberian bases? All right, they would scotch that plan by seizing Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians, and invading Alaska.

Hitler's big concern, on the other hand, was to prevent American supplies from reaching Britain and Russia. He would attack Murmansk by land and sea, and later seize Iceland

THE HITLER WAR

The One Topic: Spring Offensive

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

and establish himself in Greenland.

Well, that's one suggestion. I had thought of several of these moves individually. To cut the link between the United States and Russia, and seize the bases from which the Americans might bomb Japan, or fly big bombers to China to do the bombing from there, would be an entirely logical development of Japanese strategy. Hitler has already made one determined effort to seize Murmansk, an American seaman revealing in a very intelligent account of a recent trip there that the Germans and Finns actually reached the outskirts of the city last summer.

(The port has suffered considerably from bombing, he said, but the Russians were nevertheless aboard his ship within ten minutes of its arrival, starting to unload the cargo, which was as promptly carried away by rail. People were warmly dressed, had plenty of food and were very friendly to the *Amerikanskis*. There was a comfortable club for visiting seamen.)

Since the early months of the war I have thought that the Germans had their eyes on Iceland. The immediate cause of the British occupation seems

to have been the "shipwreck" of a German vessel off the west coast of Iceland, a "wreck" from which a couple of hundred husky young Nazis managed to emerge with dry clothing, a supply of food, and rifles in good working order. Some were found in Reykjavik, others rounded up in remote corners of the island.

A year later, when the *Bismarck* and her nine supply ships were spotted leaving Norway, an expedition against Iceland was one of the purposes which immediately occurred to the Admiralty. The aircraft-carrier *Victorious* was therefore loaded up with Spitfires and Hurricanes and rushed off hotfoot with these reinforcements. Shortly afterwards, the Americans joined in the garrisoning, and also moved into Greenland. We know the naval combination which Britain swiftly brought into action against the *Bismarck*. The *Tirpitz*, venturing into Iceland waters, would take the same risk. Even the support of an aircraft-carrier, which is said to be presently at a Norwegian base (though the Admiralty hasn't mentioned it), and of *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, which apparently will not be available for weeks or months, would not make an expedition against Iceland safe against the power of the British Home Fleet and British home-based aircraft.

No matter what happens in the Indian Ocean or the Mediterranean, Britain will never reduce the strength of her Home Fleet below that necessary to take care of the biggest High Seas Fleet which Hitler could muster; and there is now a belligerent U.S. Fleet available for support in the Atlantic. A move into Iceland or Greenland would hardly be feasible for Hitler until he had completed his two further units of the *Tirpitz* Class. By the time he has these finished Britain may have them covered with the *Lion* and *Temeraire*, which are to be considerably more powerful than the *King George V* Class.

The Royal Navy has, besides, shown already that the *Tirpitz*, while menacing the supply route to Russia from its Norwegian bases, is itself in danger there. The strength and accomplishments of our aerial torpedo arm should not be under-rated because it failed to dispose of the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* in the Straits of Dover. In the first place the German capital ships enjoyed a massive fighter defence such as is available to them nowhere else. Photographs of the *Gneisenau* in dry dock at Kiel with large sections of her deck armor removed for internal repairs tend to bear out the claim that the Fleet Air Arm Swordfishes made at least one hit and Coastal Command Beauforts several torpedo hits on one of the Nazi ships.

New Torpedo-Bomber

If this is so, then why wasn't the *Gneisenau* sunk, as our ships were sunk off Malaya by apparently no more than three or four torpedo hits each? Don't we need more powerful torpedoes, and, in particular, more up-to-date planes than the old 150-mile-an-hour Swordfish? There was a lot of angry talk about this in London after the incident, which drew an assurance from the authorities that a new and much more powerful torpedo plane was well into production. It seems possible that Britain will confirm her leadership in the use of this most deadly naval weapon of the war by bringing out a plane which will carry the standard 21-inch destroyer and submarine torpedo in place of the smaller 18-inch one used in the air thus far. The answer to the enemy's naval threat is by no means a mere riveters' race, to turn out battleship for battleship.

It seems quite as likely, however,

that Hitler's naval concentration off Norway, and his reported strengthening of that country with troops and armored equipment, have more to do with our spring plans than his own. If the Commando raids, and Litvinoff's calls for the opening of a second front, have forced this diversion of strength on Hitler, that is all to the good. Now we should intensify our Commando raids in another sector, such as the French Coast, and make threats which will cause him to shift forces there.

Meanwhile there are growing indications that his plans for a spring offensive in the sector where it has been most expected, in Russia, have been upset or at least seriously delayed by the Soviet winter drive. It is noteworthy that he spoke last Sunday of annihilating (or is it "re-annihilating"?) the Bolsheviks "this summer," and not "this spring." And he must be as anxious as our leaders are to assure a public which has had a long dose of defeat and heavy losses that the tide will be turned as soon as possible.

Revealing Denial

One need not, of course, put much faith in a mere phrase of Hitler's, though another of those revealing Nazi denials was provided last week by a leading German radio commentator, who declared that "the loudly-trumpeted plans for inter-Allied collaboration and world strategy have failed, and cannot be saved even by the hard fighting on the Eastern Front recently mentioned in German communiqués." How hard this fighting has been indicated by the surprising admission by Berlin military sources to a Swiss newspaper last week that casualties in Russia now totalled a million and a half. Hitler only admitted three quarters of a million on December 21. According to this, as many men have been lost in three months of winter fighting as in six months of offensive last summer and fall. Probably one would come nearer to the real losses by doubling these figures; and the many who must have suffered amputation on account of frostbite are lost as permanently as if they had been killed.

That is one factor in spoiling Hitler's plans for spring. It is clear from Soviet accounts, too—and they have been quite moderate since the tide turned last December, even if one needn't accept them without reservation—that the Germans have been forced to throw in a lot of planes lately to try to save the armies cut off or hard pressed in the strong points of Hitler's chosen winter line. *Red Star* claimed 576 Nazi planes for a loss of 127 Soviet, during the fortnight ended March 6; a particularly heavy toll being taken of transport planes trying to victual and supply General Busch's 16th Army, cut off at Staraya Russa. Last week another 210 Nazis were added to the score. These included a number of the brand-new Messerschmitt 115, faster and more powerfully armed than the ME 109, but which the Russians claim to have taken in their stride.

With cold weather returning to the Crimea and the Ukraine, and persisting in the centre and north, the Russians are pressing hard to gain the real fruits of their winter operation, the strong-points to which the Germans have clung desperately as jumping-off places for renewed attacks on Leningrad, Moscow and Rostov. A number of these points are completely surrounded, as the Germans admit: Schlussemburg, on Lake Ladoga, Staraya Russa and Kursk. Almost surrounded are the large German forces in the Rzhev-Vyazma pocket and in Kharkov, and the smaller force in Orel.

Hitler's repeated reference to the enemy's hope of inflicting on his army the fate of Napoleon's in 1812 is, I think, the clearest indication of the seriousness of the present Russian threat to these strong points and their large garrisons. Certainly nothing in the whole field of war holds out such a strong hope of upsetting the Axis plan for a great spring offensive. The Soviet argument, that by joining them in bold action we might beat Germany this year, deserves respect.

It is difficult to believe, for instance, that if this Soviet pressure

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General D

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General Douglas MacArthur

Fighting Douglas MacArthur

BY M. E. SARA

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, Allied Commander-in-Chief in the South-West Pacific, is a fighting man, but he is much more than this. He is also a great leader, who can not only fight but plan. His men follow him gladly, knowing full well that there is nothing he will ask them to do that he has not done himself. During the last war he commanded the famous Rainbow Division in France, where, amongst other things, he led the Americans in the first all-American offensive at St. Mihiel. It was his division which broke the German Krimhilde Line. He was America's youngest divisional commander and the good account he gave of himself more than fulfilled the promise of his early days at West Point, where he achieved the best record in twenty-five years. MacArthur emerged from the last war, having been gassed and wounded, with a splendid reputation for leadership and courage. But he refused to go home, and went to Germany with his men, as part of the Army of occupation.

After three years as the youngest Superintendent West Point Academy had ever had, MacArthur returned to the Philippines as commander of the Philippine Division. He knew the islands well, for he had associations with them dating back into boyhood. His father, Lieut-General Arthur MacArthur, had won fame in the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars. Afterwards he had become Military-Governor of the islands, and under his wise rule the inhabitants progressed steadily towards the goal of self-government.

Brilliant Strategist

The present bearer of the name has done more than follow in his father's footsteps. He has won fame both by the brilliance of his strategy and by his personal courage. In 1930 he was made Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, a highly important job and a great honor for a man of his age, for he was then just fifty. But it seems likely that his heart was still in the Philippines for, when, his five-year term at the War Department over, President Quezon requested him to act as Military Adviser there, he made up his mind, very promptly, to accept.

A long-sighted man, MacArthur realized to the full the strategic importance of these islands in the Pacific. He started a Military Academy, and turned the tough little Filipino recruits into fine soldiers. He formed what has been called a "torpedo-boat Navy," and also an Air Force, small though it was. His Ten Year Defence Plan was a masterpiece of thoroughness and he sent a message to Washington saying "If the Governor will follow this plan we can cover every foot of shore line in the islands of the Archipelago and give pause to the most ruthless and powerful enemy." The truth of this statement cannot be doubted. Its tragedy lies in the fact that, after his retirement in 1937, the plan was shelved and largely forgotten.

General MacArthur has the physique of a fighting man, tall, strong and athletic. But he has the face of an intellectual—if we except the strong jaw and shrewd eyes which are so often lacking in men of the latter type. His retirement was largely due to the fact that he wished to devote his time to writing, thinking that now he could probably serve his country most ably in this respect. With his beautiful wife, and his work, he had every prospect of a happy, useful life.

President Roosevelt had written, "Your record in war and peace is a brilliant chapter in American history." But that chapter was by no means closed. When, for the second time in a few short years, war swept over the world, the President knew where to look for a man to take command in the Pacific. General MacArthur was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army in the Far East.

The General rallied his forces, but much time had already been lost. And it was hard work trying to make the

The name of Douglas MacArthur has caught the public imagination today as that of Wavell did in an earlier, grim period of the war. His transfer to Australia, to command all Allied operations in the South-West Pacific has been welcomed with great enthusiasm.

General MacArthur has shown, not only that he knows how to fight the Japs, but that he will go on fighting them to the bitter end. Men will give their best for a commander like that. Here is his picture.

authorities at Washington realize the grave danger which threatened American possessions in the Pacific. Nevertheless he plugged bravely on. He knew more about conditions in Europe than many of his contemporaries in America, having toured the Balkan countries in 1932, visiting

Prague, Vienna, Budapest, and other great centres with his eyes wide open. He urged America to give the fullest aid to Britain, particularly emphasizing the need for small arms which, he declared, should be issued to the civil population to enable them to defend their homes in case of invasion.

MacArthur was no stranger to Tokio, and knew the Japanese pretty thoroughly. He did not trust them but, as is so often the case with the man on the spot, his hands were tied. Like many another leader in his position, he could do so much, but without the full support of his country and his government his powers were definitely limited. And the American people and the American Government did not want to admit the inevitability of war.

It must have been bitter for this commander, fighting a grim and losing battle on the volcanic, malaria-ridden Bataan peninsula, to know that, if his words had been hearkened to, most of the tragedy could have been avoided. Lives could have been saved, strategic positions secured, historic buildings safeguarded. But, as a result of apathy and wishful thinking, American prestige has suffered a severe blow and much valuable ground has been lost.

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That is why every individual must throw selfish interests aside. We must accept the fact that every last man in Canada has but one objective before him today—To Win This War.

The comfortable conception of rights and privileges of happier days must be discarded. We must all undertake to do things we conceived almost impossible when financial reports measured the success of a business operation.

BRAVE MEN SHALL NOT DIE BECAUSE I FALTERED

is maintained, we attack in Norway, and the RAF keeps busy, Hitler can strike off for Baku, Basra and India. For one thing, he would be unable to divert sufficient air power to the Mediterranean and Middle East to mass a decisive superiority. This, in turn, would upset the Japanese end of an Indian Ocean squeeze, if that is the common Axis strategy decided on after the big naval success at Pearl Harbor and off Malaya. In this connection it is extremely interesting to hear the Japanese naval spokesman, Captain Hiraide, saying over the Tokyo radio that Britain has sent two battleships and two aircraft-carriers to Bombay. Such a force, with cruisers, and with sufficient American naval activity in the Central and Western Pacific to hold the main Jap Battle Fleet in home waters, could go a long way to hold India and the Indian Ocean.

India or Australia?

American action in reinforcing Australia may in any case have already decided for the Japs the question of whether to attack India or Australia. Looking at it from their point of view, they have nothing to fear from Britain for a year or two; China is cut off from the supply of modern arms which could make her dangerous; and to begin another major war at this juncture, with Russia, would be madness. Japan's big job this year is surely to prevent the United States from bringing its great weight to bear in the Far East.

The best way to do this would be by eliminating Australia. But I think they are too late for that. Here Australian and American forces, led by MacArthur, will stop the Japs if they attempt a conquest of the populated southeast. Landings in the north

ALTERNATIVE

"I WOULD stand," I said
"Like a snarling She-Wolf
Between you and danger!"

Brave words...
Futile words...
LADIES do NOT snarl
Over their knitting!

MONA GOULD.

and north-west seem, however, quite likely. A Japanese alternative would be to attempt to mask Australia, by pushing down from New Britain into New Caledonia and New Zealand. But in doing so they would expose a long, thin flank position to American naval action.

Their boldest move, which if successful, would drive the Americans right out of the Central Pacific and back against their West Coast, would be an attempt to take Hawaii. The islands have, however, been greatly strengthened since last December. Finally, there remains an attack on the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. But Japan can't undertake all of these. She has to choose one or two, and move quickly, for her time advantage is running out.

This message is issued by the Department of Munitions and Supply for Canada

We Must Have Faith in French Canada

BY CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

IN THESE days, many condemn French Canada for its obstructionist tactics. They assert that French Canada was largely responsible for our nebulous foreign policy; for the unwillingness of this Dominion to give those commitments for imperial defence which might have avoided this war; for our shameful unpreparedness; for our limited participation at the outset of the war; for a measure of fascist sympathy in the country, revealed both in the support of General Franco and in the hysterical anti-communist propaganda of the years immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities; for

Dr. C. E. Silcox, who contributed two articles on Conscription in our issues of September 27 and October 11, deals here with the meaning of the plebiscite for French Canada. He urges English-speaking Canadians to withhold their judgment until French Canada has given its momentous verdict.

A Canadian of the fourth generation, with a long residence in the United States where he was a Congregational minister, Dr. Silcox has devoted his time since 1925 to social and religious research, with special assignments in Europe, Latin America, the United States and his own country. In this article he sees Canada at the turning of the ways.

a general lack of faith in democratic ideals and principles; for the refusal of the government of Canada at the present time to take the steps immediately necessary for our defence and to assure an all-out effort; and for the ugly temper which the debate on the plebiscite has evoked.

Nor does it do much good to point out the relatively greater support given by French-Canadians in this war than in the last when perhaps fewer than 20,000 enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force of 619,636 men; or the appeals for full collaboration made by such outstanding leaders as Premier Godbout, Cardinal Villeneuve and the Abbé Maheux; or the raising of quotas for recruits and victory loans assigned to the province of Quebec; or the frequency of French names in the roster of the Canadian forces at Hong Kong; or the understanding of men like Jean-Charles Harvey who has so brilliantly interpreted the situation in *Le Jour*; or the scholarly efforts at intellectual rapprochement attempted within the Church by the editors of *Culture*; or the fine devotion to our cause of countless other French-Canadians of outstanding intelligence, understanding and devotion. The malcontents are apt to brush all these aside as atypical.

Some English-speaking Canadians are bitter. Their patience, they admit, is exhausted, and they favor strong action. The inflammatory speeches of men like the garrulous member for Temiscouata and Paul Bouchard enrage them. Such drivel, they insist, is the logical consequence of everlasting appeasement, of al-

lowing the tail to wag the dog, of letting the minority boss the majority.

Others take an equally dangerous point of view. They are quite confident of our final victory, and hence they feel that if the French-Canadians do not offer full collaboration, they are simply committing cultural hara-kiri. They will have lost their right to preserve their own "way of life." Their obstructionism will have left them a despised and helpless minority of some three million people on a continent of one hundred and forty million English-speaking people. Hence, these observers advise, leave them alone to their inevitable fate; put no pressure upon them; let them go their way while we go ours, and in due time they will awaken to the tragic fact that through their own lack of co-operation they will have lost everything and will no longer count.

Even if this point of view were otherwise unassailable, it would be cruel to leave the French-Canadians to such a sad awakening, especially if one believes that they may, if they will, render a distinct contribution not alone to our immediate war effort but also to the future cultural development of Canada, and that they can, if freed from some of their inhibitions, handicaps and limitations, add to the whole of Canadian life a distinct flavor which it sorely needs.

Separation?

The situation before us is admittedly serious. It may get worse. The seventy-fifth anniversary of Confederation this summer may be our last. This Dominion may, even against the real desire of both ethnic groups, be irretrievably broken asunder with a "Laurentian republic" on the north bank of the St. Lawrence and the rest of the country becoming for all practical purposes an integral part of the United States, and with whatever transfer of minority elements of the population may be necessary. Even those of us who are most anxious to preserve the union and who realize the catastrophic nature of such a schism are increasingly resigned to the possibility of such a *débâcle*. It may indeed be the only wise solution, vainly attempted by the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840 and the British North America Act of 1867. We are living in an age of world revolution, and that may be part of the price we have to pay.

Indeed, if we have only been hampering their development, it might be wiser and more Christian to leave them to their own devices. They could not then continually blame us for their shortcomings. If, on the other hand, they have been hampering our progress, we might as well suggest to them now that they get off our backs. The Scripture warns us not to be "unequally yoked together," and certain elements in our population have never been indulgent of mixed marriages. A race-horse harnessed with a Clydesdale make an unsatisfactory team even if both are good breeds. Perhaps we should frankly "face the facts," admit that the day of separation is at hand and that the experiment of confederation has failed to satisfy either group, and dissolve the partnership.

But before we commit ourselves, let us remember that French Canada has not yet spoken and that we should reserve our decisions until she does. There is to be a plebiscite on April

27. Some of us do not believe that it was necessary, but it is to be held, and until French Canada has spoken in that plebiscite, let us await the verdict with patience and hope. She is voting not only on the question to be printed on the ballot; in a deeper sense, she will probably be determining whether she intends to remain an integral part of Canada or not. Nothing that we can say or do will affect her decision, and it is futile for us to appeal to her now or to say anything to her to influence her verdict. Her destiny is in her own hands. English-speaking Canada can determine its own policy afterwards, and in the light of French-Canada's prior decision. Meanwhile, let us hope for the best.

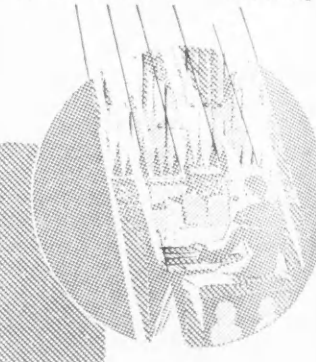
May Surprise Us

Yes, let us have faith in French Canada until she has actually spoken and told us her preference. Some feel that she will undoubtedly vote "no" by an overwhelming majority. Perhaps, she may; but again, she may very possibly surprise us all. One recalls how the French-Canadian ministers in the cabinet at Ottawa threw themselves into the political arena at the last provincial election and contributed much to the overthrow of the Duplessis government. Perhaps, they may once again initiate an ardent campaign for an affirmative vote. We may also be taking too seriously the importance of certain very vocal groups in



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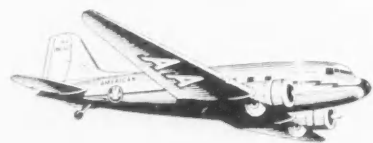
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French Canada, especially the nationalist element. *Le Devoir*, for example, has a circulation of only 13,000, and Paul Bouchard was beaten by the new Minister of Justice in the recent election by two to one.

The opposition seems to be largely concentrated on the word "conscription." This dislike of the word seems to have become almost pathological. But strangely enough, the truth behind the word is something which is far more congenial to the mentality of the French than to that of the Anglo-Saxon. The French are certainly no cowards. In the early days of the old regime, the French settlers needed no coaxing to seize their guns and to defend New France. France herself developed conscription when the very idea was repugnant to British individualism. Occasionally, the British employed horrible press-gangs to secure recruits for the navy, but they trusted to the volunteer method for the army until they discovered that their island fortress was less impregnable than they had thought. The French tradition certainly favors compulsory national service more than ours, and so they can not object to it on that score. They may also begin to realize that it is chimerical to wait for the enemy to attack our shores and to perpetrate on Canadians the horrors of Hong Kong when it would be infinitely more sensible to attack them before they land on these shores. They may even come to see that to stress the difference between overseas service and home defence is the worst and most futile kind of isolationism.

So let us have faith in French Canada at least, until our faith is destroyed by overt action. And let us remember that for the present *impasse* the French Canadians are not alone to be blamed. For their confused state of mind, as M. Bourassa recently implied, the politicians are largely responsible. It is so easy to "freeze" a certain state of mind

in a group for political ends, and so difficult to "unfreeze" it when the day of crisis demands a thaw. Both political parties catered to current prejudices when they should have rebuked the spirit of isolationism and fanaticism. They employed political adroitness when they should have displayed moral force. When this war broke out, one of the Chinese ambassadors said that "now the skies are black with chickens coming home to roost." A lot of chickens have been coming home to roost all over the world, and if Canadian confederation comes to an end, we can be perfectly safe in blaming not the French-Canadians, but the politicians who used them and who put their parties above the welfare of the commonwealth.

Our Own Record

Those of us who are Anglo-Saxon must also remember that our own record is not one of utter graciousness. One may believe that in general we do have an instinct for fair-play in dealing with other peoples and we have been rarely tolerant, but we are sadly lacking in essential graciousness. A visitor to Montreal is often appalled by the relative social aloofness of the two peoples from each other.

We are apt to dwell on the large measure of political power which was given to French Canada and the ample provision for minority rights as a proof of our generosity. Perhaps we may have allowed them too much freedom in the use of this power to frustrate our own legitimate ambitions. But we forget that on the whole we never ceased to dominate the economic scene. There were of course many wealthy French Canadians, but generally speaking the financial and economic power in Quebec was not in their hands, and this tendency has been even growing in recent years with mining, power, paper and industrial development.

In self-defence, it should be said that the Anglo-Saxons were not wholly to blame for this. When Canada passed into British hands in 1759, many of the natural leaders of French Canada returned to France, and those who remained were no match for the hard-boiled business men from Boston, New York, London and old Scotland. What is more, the system of education in the province of Quebec has been more conducive to piety than to business competence, and that is not our fault. Nor is it the fault of the Anglo-Saxon that much of the wealth of the French Canadians seems to have been drained off to the support of ecclesiastical establishments. That may be to their credit, but we were not responsible for it. Despite all this which may be properly educed in rebuttal, no particular effort was made to prevent the French Canadians from becoming, for the most part, the economically subordinate group, and no ethnic group can be blamed if it resents the assumption that it is intended only to provide the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the plutocracy.

We must also remember that French Canada has been largely insulated from all the great movements of thought which have profoundly and fundamentally fashioned the modern mind. Although the first settlement attempted by France on this continent was not made in Canada at all but in Florida in 1562, and then not by Roman Catholics but by French Huguenots under Rebault, and although the first settlements in Canada were made by both Huguenots and Roman Catholics, after 1627 and the formation of the Company of One Hundred Associates, only Roman Catholics were allowed to settle here. Thus, when the capitulation came in 1760, the sixty thousand odd French Canadians were solidly Roman Catholic, and for the most part they had been carefully protected against any of the ideas of the Reformation both those which were bad and those which were good.

Later, at the time of the French Revolution, the information about the revolution was largely mediated to French Canada by refugees from France who told only of its horrors and blasphemies, and who failed to appreciate behind the unspeakable cruelty the great liberation of the mind from tyranny and superstition.

Cordon Sanitaire

Up till now the French Canadians have been protected against all these movements by a *cordon sanitaire*. But the impact of modern life has at last encircled them and in a few brief years they must assimilate whatever is vital in that world of ideas where we have been living for the last four hundred years. It may be that our ideologies are also being outmoded by the tragic movement of the times, but the same can be said even more truly of theirs which was outmoded years ago. And we can hardly blame them for showing little enthusiasm for the ideas of "democracy" when the very word is seldom used among them.

The French mind is, however, realistic, and the French Canadians will need to display all their realism in these next few weeks. They are logical, but life is dynamic and has its own logic. They will learn that. In the past they have largely relied for the perpetuation of their identity on two forces: their French culture and language on the one hand, and their Catholic faith on the other hand. What comfort will there be for them, after this war—however it is won or lost—in these supports?

First, in regard to French culture. It is difficult to see how France can recover from the blow this war has dealt to its pride and its morale. Its empire will probably be gone and the importance of its language in the world of culture will, alas, be diminished. It is already being superseded by English in Latin America, and in the Europe of tomorrow the Slav will probably play a much more important creative role than the Latin. The one hundred and forty million English-speaking people on the North American continent, looking south, will be more interested in Spanish than in French, and the reliance of three million French-speaking people

on French culture and French language will be gallant but hopeless. *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*

Secondly, in regard to the Catholic faith. Some of us have, during the past twenty or more years, been studying objectively the religious situation in the modern world, and we are convinced that the present moment is that of the agony of the church. God's fan is in his hand, and he is thoroughly purging his floor. The wheat he will gather into his garner, but the chaff he will burn with fire unquenchable. If the Nazis win, the power of the Church—Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Protestant—will be broken or completely subordinated to the pagan ideals of national socialism. But if our Christian civilization survives, then

the spiritual resurgence which, many of us believe, must inevitably follow this war will break all the narrow confines of existing churches to create a new and more "catholic" church than the world has ever known. All the old institutional forms of the church will of necessity be transmuted, and in this process Roman Catholicism will also be transformed.

The French Canadians may or may not see all this, but they stand today at the supreme crisis in the history of their struggle for survival. On April 27th, they will give—at least, in the main—their answer. Those of us who have faith in them and in the fine contribution which they can make to our Dominion will continue to believe the best unless they themselves destroy our faith.



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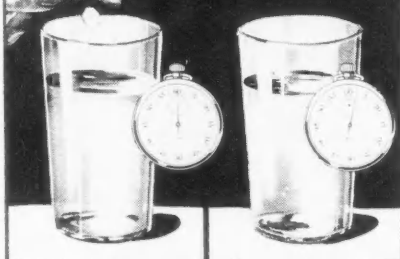
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THE WORLD OF SPORT

Forecast for the Far-Off Fall

BY KIMBALL McILROY

NOTHING very startling came out of the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Rugby Union. This might have been because the meeting was held in Toronto and nothing very startling has ever come out of Toronto anyway. (Note to Ed: except, of course, for a certain very superior weekly journal.) Or it might have been simply because it was the Canadian Rugby Union who were holding the meeting.

Last year the C.R.U. did something startling. It revised its rules to make them acceptable to both the East and the West. This experiment was so eminently successful and so universally popular that the C.R.U. were nonplussed. Nothing like that, they vowed, would ever happen again.

At this year's get-together it was resolved that rugby should continue for so long as it didn't interfere with the war effort. This is very sound. There is no reason why the game, if conducted with reasonable intelligence, should interfere with the war in any way. Quite the opposite. It can bring much needed relaxation to the fans, both those who go to the games and those who just read about it in the papers. Youngsters who have played rugby will make better soldiers than those who haven't.

A large percentage of the year's surplus was invested in Victory Bonds. There will be no argument over this either, just so long as the better military material among the players doesn't get the idea that you can win a war by the easy expedient of just investing money at a tidy rate of interest.

IT WAS when they came to changes in the rules concerning the game itself that the moguls turned out to be something less than startling. Last year's rules were a great improvement over those which had preceded them. But they are still far from perfect. They are still far from very good.

Last year the boys were allowed exactly five yards of interference. This was more than the East wanted and less than the West wanted. Furthermore nobody, including the referees, was very sure of precisely where five yards ended. Everyone just guessed—usually wrongly—with the hopeful consolation that another season would see changes.

It was decided last year, too, that passes should henceforth be thrown from anywhere back of the line of scrimmage. This was going to be something! It would revolutionize the game, at the very least. Only nobody threw their passes from close to the line. They kept right on doing business on the same old stand—five yards or more back of the line. Why? The rule-makers asked themselves.

The reason was very simple. The two new rules were not mutually compatible. When you could throw a lot of interference into a man on the secondary defense, why try to baffle him with flip passes? The territory in there was apt to be crowded with your own men anyway, cluttering the place up. Then, too, nobody faced with the impressive mental problem of deciding within split seconds where four yards thirty-five inches stopped and five yards one inch began could reasonably be expected to worry himself about involved passing plays.

EVERYONE had, and has, a theory on how the existing rules should be changed. Practically everyone has announced his changes loudly and forcefully to anyone who would listen. Everyone but the C.R.U. They apparently haven't got any.

The big boys did make two changes. They decided rightly that under the present rule whereby a man guilty of charging a kicker can get everything but the electric chair, referees were hesitating to call the penalty. The result made for unhappy kickers, never a happy crew at any time. The penalty has wisely been decreased and made automatic. "Automatic"

means that it isn't up to the judgment of the referee. "The judgment of the referee" doesn't mean anything at all.

The ten-yard penalty for two incomplete passes in the same series of downs has been rescinded. This rule was a holdover from the days when the forward pass was considered an import only slightly less iniquitous than bubonic plague. It is still retained, however, in the event that the passes should be over the goal-line. Most people believe that a team which watches two of its passes drop unattended into the end-zone have been punished far beyond the mere power of man, but this view is not held by the C.R.U.

But how about the important rules? It should occur to any fairly close observer that what is very good about the Canadian game is the extension—the end run where the ball is lateralled several times. It makes visiting Americans enthusiastic. They

don't have it in their game because their coaches have found that a back is more valuable when used for interference than when used to take a lateral. Our coaches are finding that too, and with a little more of this five-yard stuff the extension is going to disappear.

WHAT is bad about the Canadian game is the fact that you can watch it for a season without seeing more than two long touchdown runs. In the American game a team is almost as dangerous on its own as on its opponent's goal line. This is because they have unlimited interference.

This looks like a Grade A, prime impasse but it's not. The point is that a football team, unlike Gaul, is divided into just two parts: the backs and the linemen. When the backs can interfere, it spoils the game. When the linemen can't, that spoils it too. By letting the men on the line, who don't have much fun anyway, interfere whenever and

wherever they please, you'll have a lot of long runs, and incidentally long line-ups at the box office. By keeping the backs behind the line of scrimmage so far as blocking is concerned you'll force them to lateral and forward pass, and this won't do anybody any harm either. Furthermore, nobody's going to have to run around measuring things with a ruler.

One other change would make the game practically perfect. It concerns that long kick over the deadline that thrills the kicker so and bores everybody else. Making it compulsory for the ball to at least bounce in the end zone would give the opposing safety men a fighting chance at it and give the game another thrill.

The game needs them, especially in wartime. Canadian Rugby was saved at the last minute from virtual extinction by the forward pass. It needs to be saved again—this time from a state of utter and growing confusion. It needs to be saved so that the youngsters will want to play it and the older folks will want to go and look at it, getting themselves out in the open air and giving their nerves some much needed change and relaxation.

One wonders what the C.R.U. will do about it. Kicking them individually over the goal-posts a couple of times might help. Lots of people will be glad to contribute a prize for the longest kick.



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Korea Important to United Nations

The Koreans, an ignorant but brave peasant people, have had a bad time since Japan, with United States consent, took over their country in 1905.

Japanese rule has steadily grown more stringent and stifling. Japan controls all trade. Use of the Korean language is forbidden, even in the homes. Children must bear Japanese names. Three revolts have been ruthlessly suppressed.

Korea happens to be the nearest mainland point to Japan, with excellent places from which to launch an air attack, and a few good harbors.

out. Before the war visitors were not encouraged, and foreign officials were spied on night and day. Practically no news is allowed to come out of the country. Japanese control all trade. They have a monopoly of tobacco. Koreans raise rice to feed the Japanese army, while they themselves are dealt out a ration of rice and barley. In 1939 their language was forbidden; even in their homes Koreans in government employ must use Japanese. Children must bear Japanese names in order to be admitted to school, and in the schools

BY MIRIAM CHAPIN

every effort is made to bring them up obedient stooges. They must go to railway stations and bow to the trooptrains going through. "Dangerous thoughts" are suppressed by torture and imprisonment. The Japanese claim of course that they have conferred great benefits, enforced sanitation, made the trains run on time. But the ungrateful Koreans preferred to walk.

The Axis will, we know, use every possible means to disrupt our coun-

try. It will encourage every group which has a grievance, and there are few countries without some aggrieved minority. Why shouldn't we use the technique more than we do? Nym Wales quotes a Korean in China as saying "Japan is always worried about Korea." It would be difficult to start guerilla warfare among a people who have been disarmed so long, but if the time comes that we can give them hope, we may find they give us our best opportunity to light a backfire.

The Korean language is difficult

of course. Like Japanese the written and spoken languages are different. The spoken is like Mongol, with many Chinese words in it. The written is burdened with Japanese grammar, and has an alphabet of its own. Our enemies learn our tongue in order to confound us. It may seem fantastic to suggest that a few of our men learn Korean, but this war has been fantastic since its beginning. Stranger things have happened already than that some day one of ours should be leading a band of tall slant-eyed rebels in an assault on Seoul.

IT IS being driven home to us that the only way we can win this war is by rousing the Asiatic peoples to the realization that they are fighting for their own freedom, and that we are fighting with them for ours and theirs. There is one country that needs no propaganda to tell it what life would be like under Japanese rule. Korea knows, like the toad beneath the harrow, "exactly where each toothpoint goes." It also happens to be the nearest mainland point to Japan, with excellent places from which to launch an air attack, and a few good harbors.

The United States is partly responsible for Korea's unhappy state as a Japanese possession. One doesn't usually think of the first President Roosevelt as an appeaser, but it was he who in the Portsmouth treaty of 1905 recognized Japan's paramount position there. At that time Korea was very, very far away. America was delighted that brave little Japan, "that wonderful little people" had licked the Russian bully and sunk the Tsar's fleet. T.R. wanted Japan's acquiescence in his plans for American expansion in the Philippines. America got pretty sick of imperialism later, but then she was all for taking up the white man's burden. It seems long ago, but it was Aguinaldo who fought the American troops, and it is he who is now the Filipino Quisling. He would have a bigger following if later presidents had not reversed Roosevelt's policies. But nobody could reverse his onslaught to Korea's loss of independence. In two years she became a protectorate, and in five, annexed territory.

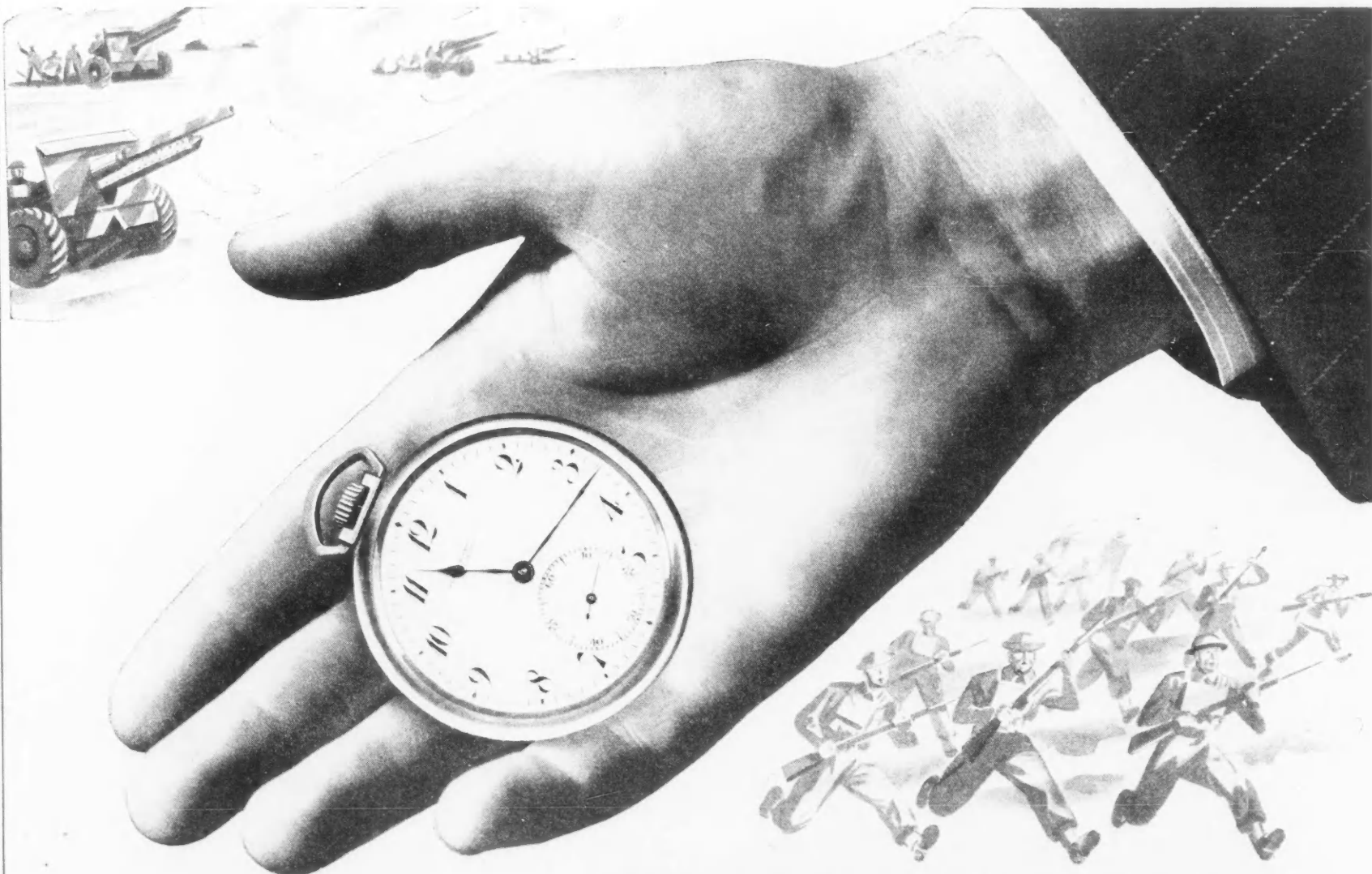
Three Revolts

The Koreans were an ignorant, superstitious, slow-moving peasant folk, but they didn't take it lying down. There have been three revolts, ruthlessly suppressed. There was a government in exile, set up in Peiping, from 1919 to 1924. Many patriots escaped from the country. Some went to China; eight hundred perished in Canton in '27. Perhaps two million are exiles in Manchukuo or held in Japan; no one knows how many are fighting with the Chinese armies.

Japanese rule has grown more and more stringent and stifling. Shintoism is the established religion. Christian missions have been driven



These grotesque figures are fire-fighters aboard the "Ark Royal", as seen in the film, "Ships With Wings".



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IN this titanic struggle to save our freedom, battles costing thousands of lives . . . battles like that of Greece and Crete . . . were fought, and may be fought again, to gain time—time to make tanks, ships, planes and guns . . . time to train men. Canada's whole war effort is a race against time and, in this race, the long distance telephone plays a vital part because it saves precious minutes, hours and days. As a user of long distance, you can help to keep the service at its normal peak of efficiency. Waste no words! Place your calls so far as possible at off-peak hours. Ask your local telephone company to send a representative to show you, or your switchboard operator, how to get maximum value from your service.



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M. Maritain and the Renewal of Civilization

A Canadian college is now one of the leading world centres of the revival of the Thomist philosophy, with two great French thinkers, exiled from their native land, as its leaders.

Jacques Maritain, one-time French rationalist, now invokes the spirit of mediaeval Christianity to combat the "complete Machiavellianism" of the Nazi concept of the state.

but fortify and elevate them in the social and political order of the terrestrial city, its art and beauty also being refined and quickened to higher issues by divine grace.

M. Maritain and his wife have been living in New York since January 1940, as they were unable, because of the tragic events of the war, to return home after the middle of that year. Where their heart is, however, is clearly seen in the little book, *A Travers le Désastre*, published in November 1940. It was written in an-

BY SIR ROBERT FALCONER

guish of soul but in language kept under restraint. Profoundly as he differs with those who engineered the Armistice, he does not turn and rend the government. He clings tenaciously to his people as being sound at heart. Though politically demoralized, the people are not morally demoralized. False philosophies and social materialism have for the time caused the French bourgeoisie to crash, but he clings to the belief that a renaissance

of the Christian spirit in France will destroy the ruling Machiavellianism, and that the deep-seated virtues of justice, prudence, liberty and humanity will in time reinforce the natural intelligence of the French people.

His Latest Essay

In his most recent essay, *The End of Machiavellianism* (Review of Politics, Jan. 1942), M. Maritain traces the growth of this system of politics during the past four centuries

from moderate to the complete Machiavellianism which now reigns. Moderate Machiavellianism is the practice of those who in theory hold to the concept of the common good as the end in politics, but frankly use Machiavellian means to procure their ends. Ever since the Renaissance, there has been in vogue a culture of classical and Christian standards, inherited from previous ages but forgetful of the roots from which its sap was drawn. During the last two centuries bourgeois rationalism

COMPARATIVELY few Canadians, I think, are aware that for a long time two illustrious French philosophers from Paris have been giving courses of lectures at the Institute of Mediaeval Studies which is located at St. Michael's College in Toronto, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Gerald B. Phelan. These are M. Jacques Maritain and Professor Etienne Gilson of the Collège de France.

Probably I am making no overstatement when I say that these two laymen are the most eminent authorities in the world on the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas. Professor Gilson has an unsurpassed comprehension of medieval philosophy in general; he has been Gifford lecturer in the University of Aberdeen; and had it not been for the war M. Maritain also would have lectured there on the same foundation this winter. Both philosophers are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church. M. Maritain, no less brilliant as a writer than as a thinker, has for years been one of the most powerful leaders in the contemporary world of religious thought in France, and his influence in Britain and America is widespread. A voice of great penetration and beauty has been speaking to many who are hoping for a spiritual transformation of present-day civilization.

By descent, M. Maritain comes from the heart of French culture as it was, instinct with rationalism. His grandfather was Jules Fabre, and the grandfather of his most intimate boyhood friend was Ernest Rénan. These two associated groups were second to none among the intellectual and political families of liberal and republican France in the nineteenth century. At the Sorbonne young Maritain breathed in the atmosphere of complete scepticism, for which indeed he was prepared by his native air, and he fell into a state of utter disbelief as to the possibility of the attainment of truth. For a time Nietzsche cast a spell upon him, and he was empty and in despair.

Devoted Catholics

This is not the place to outline the slow process by which he and his young wife (it has been told beautifully by her) were converted to the Catholic faith. First Bergson, then a non-Christian, a philosophic genius of extraordinary influence in France, caused gleams of light to break in upon them by his insistence that the human soul is free to find its true life not in the intellect and by the process of ratiocination, but in the depths of conscience. Then they became intimate with a prophetic religious layman, Léon Bloy, and gradually after much hesitation and agony of spirit, and to the consternation of their families and friends, they entered the Roman Catholic Church and have become whole-hearted in their devotion to it.

Thoroughly trained in philosophy under the most brilliant savants of France, M. Maritain had tested the various systems, and in that of St. Thomas Aquinas he has found the reconciliation of his intellect with the mystical faith and spiritual intuition of his religious life. He has come to discover that there are degrees in the qualities of knowledge whereby is reached completeness in the understanding of human life. The significance of Thomism, as he writes, is to dignify and re-habilitate the creature in God and for God. Humanism becomes theocentric; supernatural virtues do not replace natural virtues,

Good Old Fashioned



Boyhood Eating Thrill, 1898—by NORMAN ROCKWELL

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...also Packers of GERBER'S STRAINED VEGETABLES... Grown and Packed in Canada

optimism, positivism, atheistic Marxian materialism, the doctrine of the "economic man" with his insatiable appetite, have finally been followed by "an irrationalist tidal bore sweeping over and drowning civilization." Nietzsche has led to Rosenberg and the cult of race and blood in a welter of war.

And now we are confronted with open and unabashed Machiavellianism. It means the accepting of non-morality in practical politics. The outcome of the German philosophy of the worship of the state, put into practice by Bismarck, is today an "impetuous, irrational, revolutionary, wild and deontological Machiavellianism for which boundless injustice, boundless

violence, boundless lying and immorality are normal political means, and which draws from this very boundlessness of evil an abominable strength."

Stand Up and Fight

A nation can only be saved if it will stand up against and fight this Machiavellian monster. It must be remembered that "the soul of a nation is not immortal." It may be that we have been made to wage this just war in payment for perversions of justice in our civilization; but this civilization does embody real values of human dignity and justice, which are to be maintained not by "a

pseudo-evangelical weakness and non-resistance to evil, but by a genuine political politics . . . armed with real and concrete justice which holds the sword of the state." Only if what remains of Christian civilization thus opposes it will absolute Machiavellianism be crushed. "The purity of means consists in not using means morally bad in themselves; it does not consist in refusing pharisaically any exterior contact with the mud of human life, and it does not consist in waiting for a morally aseptic world before consenting to work in it." While repudiating the doctrine of non-resistance and apocalyptic hopes, M. Maritain in his fight against evil is comforted by the conviction

that "justice and righteousness tend by themselves to the preservation of states, and to real success at long range; and that injustice and evil tend by themselves to the destruction of states, and to real failure at long range. . . There is a natural justice of God in human history. . . The sanctions of historical justice fail much more rarely than our short-sighted experience might induce us to believe."

What about the future of civilization? The most accessible exposition in English of M. Maritain's views in regard to this is found in his *True Humanism*. Safety is to be attained only in the establishment of a complete and entire Humanism. It will

be the outcome of a slow but unremitting process needing heroic effort, and perhaps getting a new start in the present horror and blood. The review of the recent past shows that "the enslavement of a Christian ideology to an anti-Christian practice has been one of the deepest roots of our present evils." "We have inherited a culture which has become a universe of dead formulas and words, vassals to merely temporary energies. We need the energies of a spiritual resurrection instinct with a love whose centre is fixed infinitely above the world and temporal history." We must discover a deeper and more real sense of the dignity of the human person. We must effect a "personalist civilization and economy which will be illuminated by a temporal refraction of Gospel truths."

Complete Humanism

Again and again, in essay after essay, M. Maritain recurs to this Complete Humanism. It is based on the natural virtues of mankind, justice, civil friendship, liberty and fraternal co-operation—but it is a humanism which regards man in his entirety, natural and supernatural; it is a vertical movement to life eternal by Divine grace, and a horizontal movement of love to improve the condition of man on earth. "Culture or civilization is the blossoming, the earthly fructification of human life—material, moral and intellectual. In justice, nobility of heart, wisdom, science and art the work of the spirit of liberty."

The Christian citizen is called upon to live his life and undertake duties as a Christian amid the conflicts and toils of this mortal life, and not to withdraw himself into the interior world of his own soul. He is to be a citizen in the terrestrial city doing his part to produce politics of authentic Christian quality, to promote a

ILL WIND

COME hail and storm and sleet and snow
Rise you bleak and wintry dawn;
At least now I don't have to go
And mow the lawn!

MAY RICHSTONE.

divine order working within the order of nature and the natural virtues. By a patient life of faith and love Christian believers like healthful cells will renew the organism of society by degrees. But the politics of no terrestrial city can ever be identified with Catholicism, nor any earthly national system with the Kingdom of God.

Throughout we listen to the clear voice of a Christian thinker, but more than that, of a Christian prophet. With sure penetration into the human heart and the present social order, he unites the insight of a philosopher, and the wisdom, vision and courage of a saint, expressed in a singularly distinguished style.



Stafford Roberts, who was recently appointed Commissioner of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society. His family's interest in the Red Cross goes back to the early days of the Society, for his paternal grandfather served as a young interne with Florence Nightingale. Mr. Roberts served for seven years with the Imperial Army.

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Revive those golden memories
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CORN-ON-THE-COB WITHOUT THE COB



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BY MICHAEL RYAN

HAIL TO YESTERDAY, by Mara Millar, as told to Page Cooper, Oxford, \$3.50.

MRS. MILLAR now lives in what are sometimes called 'reduced circumstances' and suffers profitably from total recall. Once she moved gaily in select circles circumscribed about New York, Newport, London, the Continent and other points of interest and advantage. Starting from a Kentucky plantation (mint juleps) she gradually worked her way up to Sherry's and the old Waldorf (dry Martinis)—a happy life. As her publisher points out she has eaten her cake and enjoyed it. It seems doubtful if it is quite the thing thus publicly to disgorge, but it was a tough cake as well as a pretty one and on the whole comes up well.

Mrs. Millar possesses no outstanding talent that I can think of unless it is the one of describing clothes, furniture, and food in almost photographic detail. In dealing with a period as colorful as the '90's, the narrative moving as it does from bright purple to bright purple, this is a considerable asset. Indeed *Hail to Yesterday* is good because of it.

History and Yachting

EVERY important event or discovery of past centuries has associated with it the name of one man. Others had more or less responsibility, but the commanding personality is remembered.

Usually the acclaim of his most eminent contemporaries fixes his position in history. Nelson was the victor at Trafalgar; Hardy and Collingwood, willingly, are secondary figures. Wellington destroyed Napoleon and reorganized Europe; but not without help. Washington created the United States of America; Garibaldi united Italy; Macdonald, British America. Each of these men worked in minor company, but was recognized by associates and helpers as the best brain in action over the problem.

For a considerable time historians pour libations before the Great Man. Then some querulous scholars indulge in philosophic doubt and go a-digging for low motives and improprieties. They gather contemporary criticisms; they hunt the cor-

There is a subtle charm in these descriptions of dinners at the Holland House or Delmonico's; something about these lists of wine, and food, and famous people and what they were gradually overwhelms the reader. If he is at all susceptible to period atmosphere a sort of intoxication sets in. I'll never forget one night at Rector's when Eva Tanguay and John Jacob Astor III (or was it IV?) were there with Diamond John Brady, Honest John Kelly, May Yohe, Bradley P. Strong, Peter de Lacey (the poolroom king), Manny Chappel (the beer baron), Jerome Segel, Frankie Bailey (the girl with the famous legs), Roosevelt K. Finebaum, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. We had just come from seeing John Drew, Maude Adams, Carmencita, Lillian Russell, Theodore Roosevelt (the girl with the famous legs), and Sir Beerbohm Tree in that witty thing of Pinero's by that whimsical Scotchman Sir James Roosevelt Barrie. Well it seems. . . . Boy, put a little sauterne, claret, and champagne in my port, sherry, Italian vermouth, and green chartreuse, and pass those Blue Point oysters and the ruddy duck.

response of jealous associates, and reach the conclusion that the hero was not at all heroic, and won his place in the world's memory by accident. These are the "debunkers" a superior class of personages, indulging their superiority.

Then after many years a more careful and humbler student comes along, examines all the evidence, for and against, and not infrequently restores the Great Man's reputation.

Cromwell was praised, then abused, and finally re-throned by Thomas Carlyle. Marlborough was praised, then abused, and then came to his own in the noble biography by Winston Churchill. Lincoln's detractors are silenced by Carl Sandburg. So it goes.

Here is a book, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, by Samuel Eliot Morison (Little, Brown, \$4.50) which does the same thing for Christopher Columbus. It is a condensation of the original two volumes which made a noise in the historical world; and for two reasons. It was the result of a complete and detailed study of all surviving documents in Latin, Spanish and Portuguese (like the job of cleaning the Augean stables) and the author had followed in a little sailing ship the trans-Atlantic courses of the navigator. By this means he had satisfied himself that the log-books of the discoverer were completely dependable. The most fervent yachtsman will rejoice at the record of this high form of historical sport.

The Miracle

AFTER reading terrible books about Economic Nationalism, and biographies about statesmen and soldiers, mostly stupid, and horror-books about air-raids and buckets of blood, and literary books by intellectual snobs, I read *Our Miss Boo*

by Margaret Lee Runbeck (Ryerson, \$2.50) and took courage.

It's a collection of the slimmest sketches; merely the effort of a laughing mother to peer into the miraculous world of her little girl.

Consider Miss Boo's demand for the ideal Christmas present; "a yellow string—with a sled tied to it." Consider also "the 'maginaries'"; notably Martha Divine born the same day as Miss Boo and filled with all the virtues, and Tokay the 'maginary dog, trailed about on a leash made of an old leather belt. "Don't ever let him hear you say he's 'maginary. He thinks he's real, and I don't want him to find out different."

And consider Miss Boo's delight in caterpillars, carried in the pocket of her sun-suit. "I don't know what's the sweeter; pussy willows or paterkillers." Think also of the doll-family in her doll's house, Mr. and Mrs. Terwilliger. "Just now Mrs. Terwilliger is out calling and Mr. Terwilliger is having a nice little nap with the maid."

A gay book, and yet, perhaps, even more serious than Economics, for children are the gift of God, and Economics, the weary work of man.

Distrusting Reason

BY MICHAEL RYAN

I AM PERSUADED, by Julian Duguid, Ryerson, \$3.00.

IF THE word is correctly defined religion is a thing that lies very close to the hearts of men. When they write of it they do so with intensity and great sincerity. But intensity and sincerity alone are not enough to make a good book, as Julian Duguid's *I am Persuaded* too amply demonstrates.

In common with many of the so-called 'lost generation' he slipped away from the church and finally from Christianity itself. Here he tells of his reconversion. So long as the book remains descriptive it is excellent, but it becomes theoretical and even didactic with annoying results. His main thesis appears to be simple enough. Having somewhat arbitrarily divided the mind into reason and emotion, or, as he says, the cortex and the thalamus, he plumps for the thalamus. The cortex which distinguishes man from the animals he dismisses with a few ill-chosen words. The trouble with modern men, he indicates, is that they are too intellectual, they think too much. This is clearly not the trouble with Mr. Duguid.

The Pathologists

THE RIVERS ARE FROZEN, by Nea Colton (Coward-McCann, \$2.50).

PATHOLOGY is a special branch of Medicine, followed solely to find means for the cure or prevention of disease. If the study of abnormal tissue should become an overwhelming interest for any pathologist, then (speaking logically) he would prefer to spread disease in order to widen his opportunities for observation. So the whole principle of Scientific Medicine would be denied.

The pathology of the mind has exercised too many novelties of the past years. Neurotic heroines just on the hither side of insanity, and bluff heroes, with the altruism of the tomato, have paraded through the field of fiction until a dull weariness settles upon the reader.

There is no variety in these imagined people. They all follow the old French creed, "Do what thou wilt," but without the preliminary qualifying phrase, "Do ill to none." The theory is that morals are outmoded, that self-restraint is a stupidity and that love is a stale pink icing on the pound-cake of sex. If this were a true picture of humanity then suicide would be a sweet refuge.

But it isn't true; it never was true. For that reason there is no sound reason for these novels. Art must be an expression of the truth; not in its abnormal and peculiar manifestations, but in its generality.

Men have been denying the sanctions of morality for ten thousand years. They might as well deny the

existence of the sun. Social life is built on conceptions of justice and honor, which no mere animal possesses. If all men were thieves, whether by personal act or by legal chicanery, if all women were strumpets, then there could be no freedom, no education, no art.

These fictions dwelling on the pathology of the mind are popular, or they would not be published. Does that mean that the whole world is neurotic? Certainly not. It means only that the half-educated sprigs of a decadent wealthy class have more money than is good for them.

Bourgeois morality has been abused too long. Granted that it has a seamy side, called hypocrisy, still

it encourages high qualities of spirit as well. Only these qualities of selfishness and courage and sacrifice will save the world from a plunge into the black abyss of barbarism and slavery. This Continent is still free because of middle-class English and the non-conformist conscience. Isn't it time to stop cursing them?

The fictionist who writes of ordinary people; the kind who live in the Tenth Concession or in the middle-class area of any city will be nearer the truth than the high-and-mighty mental pathologists have ever been.

These reflections are the fruit of reading (as far as I could get) *The Rivers Are Frozen*, a first novel by Nea Colton (Coward McCann).

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THE BOOKSHELF

Stefan Zweig's Valedictory

AMERIGO, a Comedy of Errors in History, by Stefan Zweig. (Macmillan, \$2.75).

BULLIED by Nazis, chivied from pillar to post, insulted, robbed, Stefan Zweig, one of the ablest biographers of his generation, recently committed suicide in Brazil. A world of cruelty and lies had no further interest for him. His latest book, aptly enough, is a comprehensive sneer at the rotten foundations of fame, as illustrated in the career of Amerigo Vespucci.

Here is a great Continent, named after a man who was not a navigator in his own right, but a passenger in three or four expeditions commanded by others; who made no claims of eminence; who wrote only

thirty-two slim pages, in letters to his employer, and a diary which he left to a nephew, who lost it. But in the letters he used the expression "a New World," while Columbus was still talking about having discovered India or China.

An Italian printer in 1507 published a compilation of travel-records by Cadamosto, Vasco da Gama, Cabral, Columbus, and Vespucci, under the title "New World and Countries Newly Discovered by Alberico Vespucci, Florentine." The book was widely circulated and naturally suggested that the Florentine was the prime discoverer of the new Continent.

Then in St. Die, in the Vosges, the letters of Vespucci were translated into Latin and incorporated in a re-

vised edition of Ptolemy. And the editor added the suggestion "I see no reason why this new region should not be called Amerigo, or America, after the sagacious man who discovered it."

The whole learned world agrees, and America it is and ever shall be, world without end. Meanwhile Vespucci, in happy ignorance of his vast importance, lives and dies narrowly furnished.

It's a fine book, gracious and witty in its argument, profound in its knowledge, smilingly contemptuous of the public opinion of four hundred years which praised, then vilified, a good man of moderate knowledge and proved honesty.

A Flaming Comet

SAM SMALL FLIES AGAIN, by Eric Knight. (Mussion, \$2.75).

A STRANGE chap, this Eric Knight, author of *The Flying Yorkshireman*, and *This Above All*. Think of him, homesick for his native Yorkshire, after thirty years or more of life in America. That's sentiment, the dreadful quality which makes critics squirm and psychologists yell bloody murder. Think of him, revelling in the winds that blow from the Pacific, "great anthems of sweeping simplicity that come chanting in." That's poetic visualization, another accursed thing, a spiritual Babylonish garment. Think of him describing with gusto a fight decorated with kicks in the face by heavy clogs. That's plain animalism which creates horrified shudders at literary teas, but which the Modern critics approve.

Think of him, differentiating two Yorkshiremen from the same town by a dozen sentences of dialogue; that's drama at the peak of cleverness. Think of him, writing that the more science proves the less the rational mind believes. That's philosophy, for once made clear; a revelation of the grand paradox of education. And think of him creating scenes of riotous low comedy full of belly-laughs, scenes of the broadest vulgarity since the Elizabethans.

He can be serious and ribald, at one and the same time. You heard him broadcasting the other night, trying to tell us full-fed sluggards what food rationing means in England; stumbling a bit in his intense earnestness but compelling us to understand how far twenty cents' worth of meat would go towards filling a family for a week. And if you read his new book you'll find the tale of Mary Ann and the Duke who had seigneur's rights over every young bride, an hilarious piece in the Rabelais manner; only funnier and less offensive than Rabelais.

Once in several generations a comet flares across the literary firmament and makes the well-known and established stars rather paler than usual.

Federalism

BY STEWART C. EASTON

THE HEART OF EUROPE, by Denis de Rougemont and Charlotte Muret Collins. \$3.

THE tendency in the world today is undoubtedly towards ever greater centralization and government control. The authors of this thoughtful and interesting book insist that this is the very antithesis of democracy, which can only come into being through small active groups, in which each individual can make his voice heard. Governments today pay lipservice to this voice, but in practice give no heed to it, manipulating it rather, as the politicians at their head so desire. The authors are convinced that true federation, with the federal government only having power over the few things that concern the nation or group of nations as a whole, while the real day to day work is left in the hands of the smaller groups, is the sole answer to

totalitarianism, to which almost all nations are drifting.

There is such a federal structure in existence, in Switzerland, and it has worked for six and a half centuries, and is as strong, or stronger, now than it has ever been, even though the country is completely surrounded by hostile, or potentially hostile powers. The institutions of Switzerland are described at length, always with an eye on the main argument. There are certain drawbacks which, as the authors admit, are an integral part of the Swiss mind. For four years I worked myself for a Swiss company, and was continually distracted by the peasant mentality, and its inability to understand world problems, its irritating desire to judge everything in terms of the

home parish or village. But the method had its advantages too, even in commerce. At least the viewpoint was always human.

And it is this humanity in other nations which is in a fair way towards being lost today. This is perhaps what Switzerland has to contribute to the world; the understanding of the organic nature of social life, the true interdependence of the parts. Switzerland is the only fully democratic country in the world and by far the most civilized in the true sense of the word. And it still survives. I think everyone would profit by trying to comprehend the reason. The authors of this book have done us a great service in making the facts, and the ideas behind them, available to the American world.

Granny has her Say



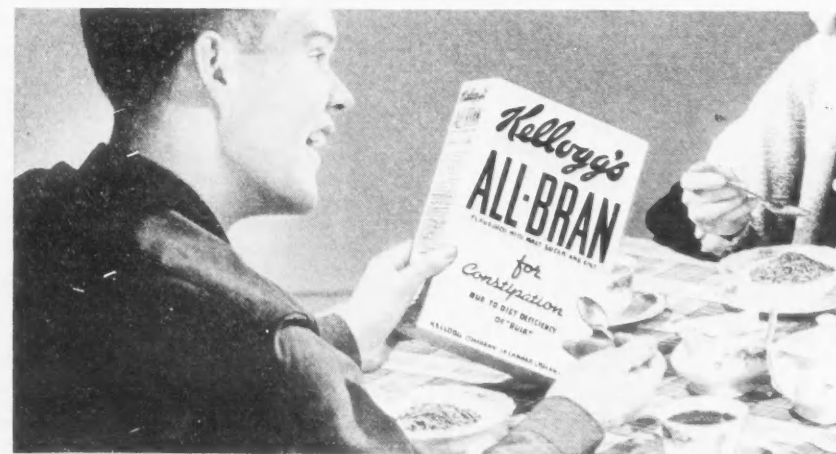
YOUNG "CHUCK" SMITH isn't one to trifle with life's little troubles. There's not a flinch in an inch of his six foot two as he growls into the mirror: "A good stiff purge that's the stuff that shows a man's a man! And can I take it!"



BUT GRANNY, bless her heart, is no sottie, either. "Listen, son," she says. "I still have something to say around here. In the future we'll try to find and correct the cause of your trouble. On your feet, follow me!"

"Yes, sir! Where to, sir?"

"DON'T YOU 'SIR' ME, young man. Just get in line with sensible people, and try this delicious cereal called KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. If your trouble is the common kind of constipation that's due to lack of 'bulk' in the diet, ALL-BRAN's the better way. To the breakfast table—the double."



"YOU WIN, GRANNY, you win! If a cereal as swell-tasting as ALL-BRAN can keep me regular—naturally, I'm signing on for life."

That's the talk, my bold buck-o! But remember, you should eat it every day. And don't forget to drink plenty of water.

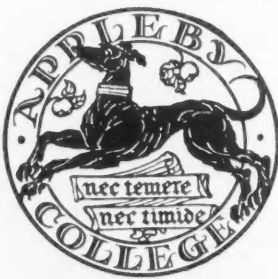
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THIS is written in reply to two previous articles—

(1) The one bearing the title "Are Women Worse Than Hitler?" in which Eleanor Violet attempted to prove that they are not—that on the contrary they are infinitely better than the whole genus male; that the women of all countries, by co-operating in "some sort of mutual benefit society," are going to get acquainted and rule the world.

(2) The other entitled "Positively Worse Than Hitler" in which Frank Robinson sets forth the opposite and just-as-extreme point of view that women should be consigned to the kitchen which they ought never to have left; that they should give up their brief role as citizens and become parasites again.

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THE FACT YOU WORE
THEM YESTERDAY**



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WORLD OF WOMEN

All This Fuss About Women

BY GWENDOLYN PEMBERTON

Of course neither argument holds water. Perhaps they were not meant to. We ought in many cases to punch a few large holes in both of them and see them sunk forever.

Both writers agree that the world is in a mess, but like so many others who lament our woes, they look for someone else on whom to lay the blame. It's time we stopped passing the buck when we discuss our failures. Eleanor's scapegoat is men, and Frank's is women. We can't dispose of either sex as citizens, as long as we believe in democracy. To argue then, as they do, gets no one anywhere. So let's begin again, and this time let's decide to be constructive. Perhaps the fault, dear Eleanor and Frank, lies not in our other halves, but in ourselves that we have made a mess of things.

A Great Wonder

But first, I wish to deal with a few of the more outrageous claims made against women, in Mr. Robinson's article, and also in a pamphlet issued by the National Men's Defence League from which Eleanor Violet quotes. Mr. Robinson and the Men's Defence League are certainly curious and amazing anachronisms. They belong away back with my great-great grandfather who used to say, "I'm told, that Heaven must be a wonderful place because there are few, if any, women there. How did he know? 'Because the Bible says so," he would say, "In Revelations it says 'And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman'."

To return to some of the gross mis-statements about women. Take this one for instance—"The feminine invasion is one of the chief causes of the falling birthrate. . . ." A comparison of two countries will show that, if the status of women has any relation to the birthrate at all, its effect is the opposite. One cause of the weakness of France was the decrease in its birthrate. Yet the women in France had not even succeeded in winning the right to vote (which may be another cause of its downfall). On the other hand, in Russia, where women have complete equality of opportunity with men, the birthrate exceeds all other European records.

Mr. Robinson imagines that we women go on "shopping sprees" with "the rest of the income" after the rent, the electric light bill, the doctor's bill and the taxes are paid. That is, I think, the most unkindest cut of all. Have you any idea, Mr. Robinson, what that so-called "shopping spree" means? Just this; an exhausting effort to stretch the rest of the income over food, children's clothes, bedding, towels, table-linens, soap, cleansers, floor-wax, medicines etc., etc., etc. Government officials estimated, before the war, that you couldn't keep a family with two children on less than \$1450 per year. Yet the average income of workers in Canada, Mr. Robinson, is less than \$1000 per year. My idea of a financial wizard is any worker's wife who succeeds in making ends meet.

Mr. Robinson says that there are no women competent to be engineers, technicians and production managers. Have they been given a fair trial in those fields? The Dean of Canterbury tells us in the "Socialist Sixth Of The World" that in 1939 there were in Russian industry nearly 100,000 women engineers and technicians. I refuse to believe that Russian women are superior in ability to Canadian women. The fact is, that at the same time as women in Great Britain, Canada and the United States achieved rights as citizens after a long and bitter struggle, the women of Russia had those rights thrust upon them. They rose to the occasion, and in a country whose industrial expansion was still very much in its infancy, there was every incentive to women to train themselves as



An impertinent red and black feather exclamation points from a small fedora type hat of coarse red straw.

engineers and technicians. Our countries were well developed industrially long before we were recognized as citizens. Consequently our men, having filled those positions to the exclusion of women, during our industrial development, have come to regard them as their own special privilege.

Finally, I take exception to the statement that women have achieved 'Precisely nothing' since we won the right to vote. If it is true, then the same may be said of men, and more shame to them! They have had their say in the political field much longer than we have. But you can't prove, Mr. Robinson, that they are any nearer than we are to solving "the problems presented by different race cultures, race prejudices, the problems inherent in our economic system, the problems presented through mass ignorance, and ignorance and greed in high places."

In Scandinavia

An examination of the facts might be used to prove that women have actually proven themselves superior to men in seeking solutions to these problems. Let us pick out the democracies which are considered to have been most successful in approximating the ideal living conditions that people in democratic countries are, or should be, striving for. I think that up to the beginning of the war they were generally conceded to be the Scandinavian countries, New Zealand, and, to a certain extent, Australia. These are the democracies which were known to have achieved the greatest social equality, and a fairly uniform and high standard of living. They were the democracies most successful in reducing unemployment. The citizens of the Scandinavian countries were known to be firm lovers of peace, and to have learned how to be friendly with each other. There are several reasons for their success. Their populations are small; thus their problems are less complex than those of Canada, the United States or Great Britain. Their peoples are homogeneous; thus they do not have the racial problems of larger countries. They all had progressive governments. But there is one reason which I have never heard given; that they were the first countries to institute woman suffrage. With one exception they had all done this before the last war. Might we not conclude then that women are more competent than men in directing national affairs?

However, I do not believe these to be the proper deduction. These examples prove, it seems to me, that the best results are obtained when and where both sexes co-operate to bring about a better world. Eleanor Violet condemns men because they have not provided 'decent living conditions, homes established in security

and peace.' Obviously the only way they can provide these things is by holding steady jobs at good salaries. Democracy-government for the people, ought to be able to provide them all with "decent living standards." Now democracy means government by the people. Therefore it is the duty of the people, men and women alike to work out ways and means by which there will be employment for everyone.

As I pointed out above, the average wage of workers in Canada before the war was less than \$1,000 a year. That means that there were hundreds of thousands of Canadian homes existing on that salary. The farm homes were struggling on an average income that was even less than the salaries of workers and forty per cent of Canada's people live in farm homes. In addition there were hundreds of thousands of Canadians with no job. All these people were living at a bare subsistence level in a country whose industries could have been developed to produce enough to provide "decent living conditions" for all. Instead production was being cut down. And every cut meant less jobs and less decent living conditions. There was no point in making furniture, rugs, radios,

etc., and building houses, when it was out of the question for the majority of people to buy them. It would be much more sensible to spend spare time thinking about a solution for this problem, than on futile dreams of eliminating one sex or the other from responsibility for making democracy work.

Privilege or Responsibility?

Finally, I would like to make this observation in the interests of my own sex. Women had such a long bitter struggle to win the right of citizenship, that having got it, we have become accustomed to regard it as a privilege, rather than a responsibility. (I regret to say that many of us do not even consider it a privilege. In my city, in the last three municipal elections, the average percentage of women who voted was only 36.) We must learn to regard it as a duty rather than a right. A woman may feel that it is a privilege to own a car. But she realizes too that it is a responsibility. If she does not keep it supplied with oil and gas and new parts as the old ones wear out, the car will soon be of no use. And if she doesn't learn to drive it carefully, it is a menace not only to herself but to other people. We might regard our democratic privilege in the same way: keep it supplied with oil and gas and new parts, and learn to steer it in the right direction. To do that, girls, means a lot more than going out to vote every few years, if it doesn't happen to be raining. We have proven that we are better drivers than men. Let's prove that we are better democrats.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Some Spring Bloomers

BY BERNICE COFFEY



The all-round adaptability of well-cut tweeds wins them a place in all well-rounded wardrobes. Black and white check tailors as smartly for slacks and jacket as it does in the three-piece coat and suit ensemble.

WHETHER you step out at Easter wearing handsome tweeds, a pretty-pretty dressmaker suit, or last year's suit just back from the cleaner's, a corsage of fresh flowers adds the let-us-be-gay touch. Flowers are affected by style changes, so it's just as well to dispense with the idea that fragrant posies are only something to pin on your shoulder, and study the new fresh flower fashions. Here are some of them straight from flower headquarters:

For those who chose one of the new red, white and blue ensembles there are corsages that utilize the national colors. Some florists will even go so far as to reproduce national emblems in terms of flowers; that is, if you are rash enough to insist on it.

Twin bouquets of pink roses and forget-me-nots or fresh white freesia make charming lapel ornaments that echo the romantic mood of Regency styles. The dramatic deep purple of orchids or violets is perfect with an all-beige outfit. White or pastel flowers are effective with suits in vivid green or coral red.

Twin corsages of red carnations—one for each lapel of the plain tweed suit—are suggested. The florists also will suggest epaulets of marigolds or fragrant stock, but we suspect this to be nothing more than a desperate effort to find some new way of wearing flowers.

On investigation many exotic blooms will turn out to be "manipulated blossoms"—the petals of gladioli, for instance, are wired together and bloom again as huge cabbage roses. Baroque scroll arrangements of orchids and gardenias are a high fashion. Golden Bird of Paradise blossoms are another smart choice for the sophisticated.

Little Easter bunny corsages fashioned from white carnations are charming for sub-debutantes. Necklaces of daisies or bachelor buttons are a flattering choice for the girl with a collarless coat.

Whatever the flowers of your choice, these rules for wearing them apply: Never, never place the posies on the shoulder. Place them down low enough so that they are against you, not poking up in the air. . . . Always pin flowers so that the heads of the blossoms are up.

Try wearing the corsage at the neckline—it's effective in a season when so many of the new suits and coats have collarless necklines and sloping shoulders. They look better this way, too, on girls who blanch every time they look at the indicator on their weight scales.

Now you know everything we know about the fresh flower situation, and we wash our hands of the whole thing.

Thirty Inches

Most-often asked question of the past week in feminine circles: "How does the new thirty inch skirt limit for size sixteen affect you, dear?" Some of us had a bad moment or two until we got out the tape measure and discovered for ourselves what thirty inches meant in actual length. The collective sighs of relief must have been audible in Ottawa when it was found that the allowance is a generous one—that, in fact, it permits a skirt length way down to here. Of course, it may lead to a crisis in the lives of girls whose heads touch the six foot mark when they stand erect—but then such crises are nothing new in their lives. They've been encountering them every time they tried to buy a new dress since they attained full growth.

According to what we've heard of the new regulations it won't be any trouble in the future to keep our hands out of our patch pockets because there won't be any "unless on yoke-lines or unlined sports coats."

"Even ladies' bloomers haven't escaped attention," coyly remarks our newspaper. New waistbands and cuffs have been evolved to take the



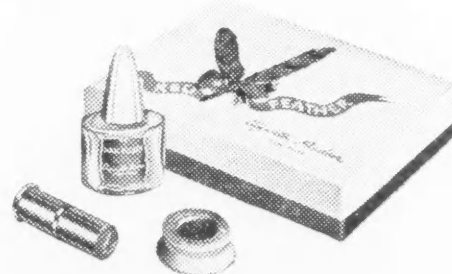
Elizabeth Arden

Jaunty as the feather in your cap...

gay and courageous accent for your lips, your cheeks, your fingertips.

The lipstick has a new, longer-lasting, satin-smooth base...the nail polish

a formula that is easy to apply, quick to dry and highly chip-resistant.



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Why pay for water
in a
dentifrice?



USE **DR. LYON'S** TOOTH POWDER
—ON A MOIST BRUSH

place of elastic.

The word "standardization" has cropped up rather frequently in comment concerning the clothing regulations. We do not believe the government's intention is to have Mary Jones wear a dress identical to that of Minnie Snerd, but rather to permit each to enjoy as much freedom to exercise her good or bad taste in clothes within the limits that have been laid down.

It should prove to be a most stimulating challenge to Canada's clothing industry, and in the next few months when the result of the regulations begins to become evident in the dress shops throughout the land, we can expect to see many interesting results of designers' ingenuity and ability to adapt themselves to

unusual conditions. One of the brightest spots in the picture is the fact that our regulations are similar to those in the United States whose style leadership is followed so closely here.

First-Aid for Hose

For those who have managed to protect their stockings from snags and runs long enough to find them growing faded in color, Tintex has a stocking dye to give the things a new lease on color. It comes in four very satisfactory colors, and can even be used to match up odd stockings. However, before using it for this purpose the stockings must be given a dip in color remover. Then you can re-dye to the shade you want.



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TORONTO

THE DRESSING TABLE

Change of Face, Too

BY ISABEL MORGAN

HERE it is the first day of Spring—well, the calendar says so, doesn't it?—when seed catalogues have that well-thumbed look about the edges, the sun has warmth behind its pale yellow light, and fur coats are being checked in at fur storages at the rate of scores a day; the date when theoretically, we in the East, can wear new lighter suits

without the hazards of frostbite. Of course Spring is old stuff out on the Western Coast where flowers have been blooming like mad for weeks and so have spring clothes.

Well, here we are with our new tweeds in gay plaids, light colored gabardine dressmaker suits, or what have you, wondering why on earth they looked so much more attractive on the models who wore them in the fashion shows than they do on us.

Of course we can't all be models, more's the pity, and bright daylight never is as flattering as well-placed indoor lighting, but the secret of the difference usually lies in the carefully chosen make-up worn by the mannequins.

The coloring of each model is studied carefully, and so are the colors of the costume she wears. Then make-up is chosen in colors that blend in skilfully to make her and her costume seem more attractive than they have any right to be. You see, most of us make the mistake of continuing to use the make-up that has served us very satisfactorily during the winter months. All the cosmetic houses keep a sharp eye out for trends in color. They detect them well in advance and then manage to key the colors of lipsticks and other cosmetics so that they harmonize perfectly with the colors of a new season. Winter colors in cosmetics should be retired the same time as winter clothes.

An instance of this is Red Feather, the name of Elizabeth Arden's new make-up harmony. A distinguished group of hat makers, dress designers, glove and shoe creators, fashion editors and writers got together to prove that a sparkling, brilliant shade of red is psychologically sound in days of stress and strain. . . . women are cheered by it. . . . men applaud it. E. Arden is a member of this group and she created the make-up, of which the lipstick is a new red, a true red like that which appears in the flag. It can be worn with uniforms and tailored suits, is lovely with navy blues and black, and has affinity for deep greys and dull blues. For good measure, the creator of this make-up recommends Dark Rachel All-Day foundation, and Special Mat Fonce Illusion powder with

Dark Rachel Cameo Illusion powder . . . Malachite Eye Sha-do and dark brown mascara.

Out of the Sea

"She sells sea-shells at the sea-shore," is something more than a tongue-twister designed to trip up the unwary of tongue. Some of the season's most charming costume jewellery is made of shells, and the counters of many shops look as though a tropical tidal-wave had washed over them. Some shells, thin and translucent as tissue paper, are gathered into clusters to look like exotic flowers. Other small shells of exquisite color and odd shape are made into necklets or bracelets. It's one of the most charming styles to come along in some time, and the ornaments will be enchanting with light frocks.

Palm Beach

If you are interested in what's being worn at Palm Beach—closed territory to most Canadians—here is a brief summing up of the accessory situation:

Except when they are engaged in war relief work or on the golf links, most women wear earrings. Collars are worn outside jackets and are fastened with a single pin or with two feather pins to match. Sometimes a jacket is worn buttoned up with a colorful scarf tucked inside held by a big barpin or brooch—such as a yellow one tucked into the neckline of a gray repp. Extremely colorful printed blouses in hibiscus and Hawaiian designs are worn with black slacks. Slacks, by the way, are worn nearly everywhere by

women of all shapes and all sizes. On windy days, soft printed handkerchiefs are tied around the hair and in a big chou on top of the head. There you have them—the little fashions that usually find their way north in June.



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Identical Usack Twins Prove
PEPSODENT POWDER
makes teeth
32% BRIGHTER
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"It's fun being twins! So many unexpected things happen... like our recent test with tooth powders. Lorayne decided she'd use a well-known leading brand. I chose Pepsodent. What happened was simply amazing!"



"It was like wearing name plates! Pepsodent made my teeth so much brighter that people said they could easily tell us apart by our teeth! I never dreamed there was that much difference in tooth powders!"



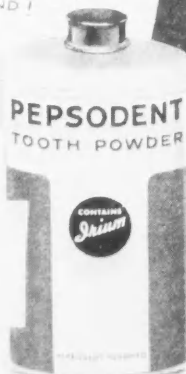
"We Double-Dare you to tell us apart we're both using... Pepsodent now!"



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FILM PARADE

Holdover Week at the Movies

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE only problem the movie industry seems to be facing at present is a housing shortage. The same film can go on unwinding and re-winding for weeks on end, and the public is silently and endlessly absorbed into the theatre. At the moment it looks as though nothing except the perishability of celluloid will keep "Captains of the Clouds" from running for ever. "How Green Was My Valley," which was a "prestige" picture made, none too hopefully, for the Book-of-the-Month trade, continues to draw its steady public from everywhere, while down the street "Johnny Eager" catches the overflow and can't contain it.

We have money to spend at last and we are as eager to spend it as a rich patient suffering from a nervous breakdown. The movies are our sanatoria, and when we've exhausted the possibilities of one we move on to the next. All the best features of the model sanatorium are there—



General Graza Mihailovitch, leader of the insurgent guerrilla army in Serbia, which has harassed the Germans continuously and successfully since Yugoslavia was "conquered".



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the rest, the dimness, the buoyant upholstery, the final relaxation and oblivion. It's a little like crawling into a hole and pulling the hole in after you, an old-fashioned remedy for nerves but a sound one.

We are for ever hearing that Hollywood is facing a crisis and approaching bankruptcy. There may be some basis for the rumor in normal times—i.e., when the public is relatively poor and comparatively carefree. At present it would seem that the only crisis in the industry is felt by the distributors who can't find screen-space sufficient to keep their goods and schedules moving. Since you can't turn away paying customers the holdovers continue week after week, while films pile up along the assembly line and even Mickey Rooney and Abbott and Costello have to wait their turn.

This doesn't mean of course that the producers can put us off with just anything. A Grade B picture will still drive us out of the movie. But it doesn't drive us away from the movies. It just sends us to another theatre, where we can get a more satisfactory display of action, artistry, production or just Miss Lana Turner.

AS IT was, the week brought nothing new except Wallace Beery in "The Bugle Sounds" and Shirley Temple in "Kathleen." Both were pictures I had rather hoped to skip without being detected. In the present dearth however there seemed nothing to do but turn in an attendance and report.

Wallace Beery, as you won't be in the least surprised to hear, hasn't changed a bit. He's still sheepish and dishevelled, and he still gives the impression, never quite realized, of being about to lose some important part of his clothing. In "The Bugle Sounds" he is an aging doughboy serving in his Second World War, and the plot in the first part—it's rather sharply divided—has to do with the problem of mechanizing Wally. This involves more army and tank manoeuvres than you would be likely to see in half a dozen newsreels (this is largely filler) and a great deal of persuasion, both kindly and stern, from Judge Hardy (Lewis Stone.) Finally however Wally is pushed into the tank corps very much as an elephant is crowded into a box car. Then just when it seems to be all over the picture really starts. There is sabotage, villainy, wild night-riding and a murderous meeting in one of those old abandoned barns that Nazi agents favor, with all the revolvers in the wrong hands. Wally shambles through it safe and sound, and lives to have his beaming Colonel invest him publicly with more medals than even his barrel chest can accommodate. The last half is fine.



Betty Furness, who appears in "My Sister Eileen", which opens at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for one week on Monday, March 30.

As for Shirley Temple she has now left most of her childhood, such as it was, behind her, and emerges as a junior miss with a personality so cleanly split that she might almost be playing a dual part. Her actual role in "Kathleen" is just an extension of all those sad little parts she has been playing for years. She is still the lonely waif, neglected by her busy father (Herbert Marshall), spied upon by a disagreeable house-

keeper, and threatened by a horrid prospective stepmother (Gail Patrick.) So she takes refuge in lavishly produced day-dreams and in the intervals examines her own damaged psyche, which she endearingly pronounces pisichy. She finally comes under the attention of a beautiful lady psychiatrist (Laraine Day) and once thoroughly integrated there is no holding her. The dynamic child gets the housekeeper fired, the prospective stepmother jilted, and the bewildered Mr. Marshall firmly engaged to the lady psychiatrist, who happens to be Shirley's choice. "Kathleen" is obviously aimed at, among other people, Parent-Teachers' groups with problems of child-psychology on their hands. It may possibly leave you a little in doubt however about whether it's better to repair a damaged child-psyche or just stay out of its reach.



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Our Lengthening Years Bring Social Changes

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

THANKS to the great advances of modern medicine and the general improvement of living conditions, we Canadians are becoming progressively healthier and our average span of life is increasing. But as a nation, we are becoming less youthful; the proportion of older folks among us has been increasing ever since 1920 and the indications are that this trend will continue in the future. We should be thankful indeed that this, the greatest of all wars, is being fought while we still have a sufficient number of young men and women available for military duty both at the front and at home. This will probably not be the case fifty years from now.

Prior to 1920 we were a much more youthful people. Our youthfulness was imparted by our high birthrate and immigration. Today our birthrate is falling and immigration has all but stopped. But our older folks live longer and the death rate continues to decline.

If the success in struggle against chronic diseases which mainly affect the aged, becomes commensurate with that already achieved in eliminating or reducing such acute maladies as diphtheria and dysentery, then we might even live to be as old as Methuselah. "The death rate of humans," recently stated Prof. Henry S. Simms of the Columbia Uni-

Most of us are going to live much longer than had our parents and grandparents. We owe this to the startling advances of modern science and to the gradual improvement in conditions of life. The change must inevitably affect our institutions and our way of life. People and government should plan for the future when there will be proportionately more older and less younger people.

In this, the first of two articles, Mr. Davies discusses the increased span of life and the falling birthrate. In the second, he will deal with the effect of scientific development upon health and longevity.

versity school of medicine, "is at a minimum at the age of ten, when only one child in 800 dies. If the death remained at this level throughout the whole life span, our life expectancy would be 550 years instead of the present sixty-three years."

The meaning of these facts for Canada's future is enormous. A greater span of life will bring radical alterations to our mode of life. The nation will become enriched by the added years granted for the development of the human brain. At present no sooner does our brain begin to reach the apex of development than our body begins to decline and whither. The greater span of life and a declining birth rate will bring about some radical alterations both in our national and international relation-

ships. Internally new balances will become established between the provinces whose weight of youth is greater and those where the relative number of young people has declined, and between French and English speaking Canada. Externally we shall be forced to approach the more fertile and youthful nation. Business will become deeply affected by the new situation. Trades catering to older people will boom as against those supplying youth. Banking will become affected to the degree that older people purchase more bonds and save more money. Indeed business might even now ponder and make plans to meet conditions created (being created) by our lengthening years. It might be profitable for the Bureau of Statistics to make a study of the probability of age groups in our population say in the year 1975 or 2000.

The changes will be deep rooted and will affect even the lesser aspects of our life. What for example, will be the effect of a greater proportion of older people upon the sporting goods industry? It is quite safe to say that with an increase in the number of older folk the share of this industry in the nation's business will decline. On the other hand book publishing will boom. Older people read more. The vacation industry will undergo alteration. Older people like rest and quiet; they do not frequent resorts of "activity" type. Clubs frequented by older people will find their membership increasing. The clothing industry will have to design clothing suitable for older people—this will probably involve the use of less silks and more wools. Somber and more conservative colors will be more common.

New Cosmetics, Furs

A revolution will convulse the cosmetics industry which will have to design new types of powder, lipsticks, rouges to suit older people. The fur business will boom, since older people wear more furs. The gift industry will be enhanced by the fact that many more great-grandparents will survive than do today. The corner drugstore will find more business for its drug department and less for its soda fountain.

It is intriguing to ponder whether a greater weight of older citizens within a nation will affect the world's bellicosity. Some think that older people will be less prone to start wars. Youth, of course, argues to the opposite. It is the old generation that has brought this war about and others, young people say.

The fact that most of us are going to live longer is indeed so dynamic that there is almost no phase of human activity that is not affected by it. In reality, it constitutes the greatest single advance of a constantly progressing age. The change must inevitably affect our economy, our institutions and our way of life. The impact is felt especially in the field of medicine because the prevalence and character of sickness in the community is greatly influenced by age groups of its people.

In the past the Canadian population was characterized by a large proportion of children and young adults and a small proportion of older persons. This was especially true of Quebec, but was also the rule in other provinces. In Ontario, for example, the highest birth rate recorded since the turn of the century was in 1920 when it reached 25.1 per 1,000. In other words, in that year, more than 25 children were born to every 1,000 people. In the year 1900 the

rate was 20.9 and in 1910 22.4. But from 1920 our birthrate began a rapid decline so that in 1930 only 21 children were born to every 1,000 people and in 1940 only 18.2. This was an all time low for Ontario. The total decrease was thus more than a fourth. At this rate, other things being equal, no children will be born in Ontario in 80 years!

Shift to Older Ages

What is the net result of these changes? It is a shift of our population towards the older ages. Taking 65 as the threshold of old age, there were in Canada in 1901, 269,388 persons in that bracket, or 5.1 per cent of our whole population which at that time was 5,322,238. Thirty years later, in 1931, this figure stood at 575,829, or 5.6 per cent of our total population now grown to 10,373,015. The Americans however aged much more rapidly than we did. In 1900 4.1 per cent of their population was 65 and over and in 1940, 6.8 per cent.

Since 1920 the health of Canadians improved strikingly. The death rate decreased substantially, mainly as the result of great victories scored by our doctors and hospitals against acute and infectious diseases. Practically one-third of the children born in Canada in 1900 would eventually have died from some acute condition if mortality conditions then prevailing had continued without changing. Twenty years later the chances were somewhat more than one in four, and with the favorable situation now prevailing only one sixth of the newly-born infants will eventually die from

an acute disease. This change constitutes outstanding evidence of the beneficial results of progress made in the control of typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, diarrhea and enteritis, to mention only a few of the most typical acute conditions.

How much progress has really been made is illustrated by these few examples. In Montreal in 1934 431 children died of diarrhea and enteritis; in 1937, only 331. In Toronto the respective figures were 59 and 33. In the same years deaths of children from diphtheria decreased in Vancouver from 1.6 per 100,000 of population to nothing, and in Winnipeg from 4.5 to 1.8. Toronto possesses the sterling record of having suffered no deaths from diphtheria in either year. That the improvement has not been uniform everywhere in Canada is shown by the fact that in Quebec City diphtheria deaths grew from 12.9 per 100,000 in 1934 to 46.5 in 1937, an almost fourfold increase.

Twenty years ago only about a third (34 per cent) of all Canadians had a good chance of surviving to the age of 65. But by 1939 this percentage had increased to 46.7 and newly-born infants' chance of reaching the age of 65 became as great as their parents' chances were of reaching 45 only 20 years ago. The death rate also showed striking improvement. In 1927 105,292 persons died in the Dominion, a rate of 11.1 per 1,000. Ten years later, in 1937, 113,694 died, a rate of only 10.2 per 1,000. Continued improvement in mortality should ultimately enable nearly three fourths of all Canadian infants to reach their 65th birthday.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Cock-a-Doodle-Do

BY JANET MARCH

HERE we are right in the middle of the fish, egg and hot cross bun season, and to help us housekeepers conform the price of eggs has miraculously dropped a little, for the hens must have smelled spring through the last snow storm, while the rest of us were still worrying about the coal bill. There is a general idea held by all motorists that hens have next to no brains, but they are bright enough to peep out of the hen house door and see the days are growing longer, and to go right back onto their nests and work at populating the world with fluffy yellow chickens. Smart hens leave the tedious sitting finish of their job to incubators, but they still have to provide the tools—which they do on such a scale that the price of eggs usually falls in a way which brings help to budgets in the red.

Nowadays all of us are interested so rightly in the theory and practice of nutrition, which to me means the things you need to eat to keep your personal engine running in high gear, and has no relation to the gourmet's dream meal, which might easily not include the essentials however elegant it tasted. It does seem though that the gourmet and the nutritionist could get together even oftener than

THE GAULEITER

BEHOLD here a face
Of insolence and lies!
After a thousand years
Behold Attila's eyes!

Across the spectral land
His step is sure and bold—
Sable and supple lamb
Wrap close against the cold.

Who slept on prison stone
Must have a silken bed;
The jewels on his hand
Were stripped from Polish dead.

LENORE A. PRATT.

they do, and plan some really perfect meals. Of course if you are a clever housekeeper your dishes will be full of both nourishment and flavor, but if you just read somewhere that spinach is full of iron, and you serve it damp and unseasoned the spirit of the eater will be so lowered that his iron won't do him any good. Better a frivolous and unenriching Crepe Suzette, for morale comes into food as into everything else.

An egg broken and fried on both sides till it resembles a piece of yellowish blotting paper and tastes tougher is amazingly repulsive, but it gives you the phosphorus and all the things which eggs have in them. Personally I'd rather suck my phos-

phorus off a match. This may be because I recently suffered from a helper in the kitchen who mistakenly thought egg yolks existed to be broken or boiled hard, and who could make an egg taste quite horrible. When we parted I recommended her to try factory work, but I fear she is maltreating the pride of the hen somewhere else.

Thomas Moore's often quoted lines about France—"Yet who can help loving the land that has taught us six hundred and eighty-five ways to dress eggs." has always been interesting. Did he count in all the recipes he knew which had eggs in them, or were they egg dishes such as omelets? If so how did he ever line up that number unless he counted as three methods such as soft, medium and hard boiled. I don't know anything like six hundred ways but I can produce a few recipes.

Onion Omelet

Make a French omelet in the usual way and have ready this sauce to pour on as soon as the omelet is done.

1/2 large onion
2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
1 cup of milk
1 egg yolk beaten well with 2 tablespoons of milk
Salt and pepper

Chop the onion finely, and brown lightly in the butter, then stir in the flour, and add the milk slowly stirring until the sauce thickens. Add a little of this hot sauce to the egg yolks and milk and when it is well blended pour the egg mixture into the onion mixture and let it all cook together for two minutes and then serve at once.

Eggs El Greco

6 eggs
2 cups of canned tomatoes
1/2 teaspoonful of salt
1/4 teaspoonful of paprika
1/4 teaspoonful of chili powder
2/3 cup of raisins
1/3 cup of yellow corn meal
1 1/2 cups of boiling water slightly salted
1/2 cup of grated cheese
2 tablespoons of butter

Boil the eggs slowly till they are hard, allowing them just to simmer, not to boil violently. Peel and cut in halves lengthwise and put the pieces in the bottom of a greased baking dish. Mix the tomatoes, salt, paprika and chili powder and pour over the eggs. Wash the raisins well in hot water and drain them. Mix the corn meal with the hot water and cook gently for five minutes, then

add the raisins, cheese and butter and season with salt, pepper and more paprika and chili powder if you like things hot. Pour over the eggs and tomatoes and dot with butter. Sprinkle with a little of the grated cheese and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Sprinkle with a little paprika for looks just before serving.

If you are the proud owner of a chafing dish and like to mix up dishes yourself at the table here is an egg one you may like to try for Sunday supper.

Eggs Suprême

8 eggs
1 1/2 cups of cream
1 garlic clove
1 tablespoon of butter
Salt and pepper

Rub the chafing dish with the garlic. Beat the eggs well and season with salt and pepper. Then add the cream. Put the butter in the chafing dish and when it is melted pour in the eggs and cream mixture. Cook over hot water, turning over with a spoon, and serve when it is the consistency of custard. This is a recipe provided by a kind friend which she guarantees personally. I have eaten it with pleasure but, not owning a chafing dish, I haven't made it myself.

Eggs Newport

3 tablespoons of butter
3 tablespoons of flour
1/2 teaspoon of salt
1/4 teaspoon of pepper
1 1/2 cups of chicken stock
1/4 cup of cheese cut in small pieces
1 cup of minced chicken
2 tablespoons of finely chopped mushrooms
1 tablespoon of chopped pimento
1/2 cup of condensed tomato soup
6 eggs

Melt the butter and stir in the flour. Add the salt and pepper and then add the stock, and stir till the sauce thickens. Add the cheese and stir till it melts. Take half of this sauce and add to it the minced chicken, mushrooms and pimentos. Butter individual ramekins and spread with a layer of this mixture. Poach the eggs and put a poached egg in each ramekin on top of this mixture. To the remaining sauce add the tomato purée and then pour on top of the eggs. Sprinkle with a little grated cheese and buttered crumbs and bake in a hot oven till the ramekins are thoroughly hot. Serve at once.

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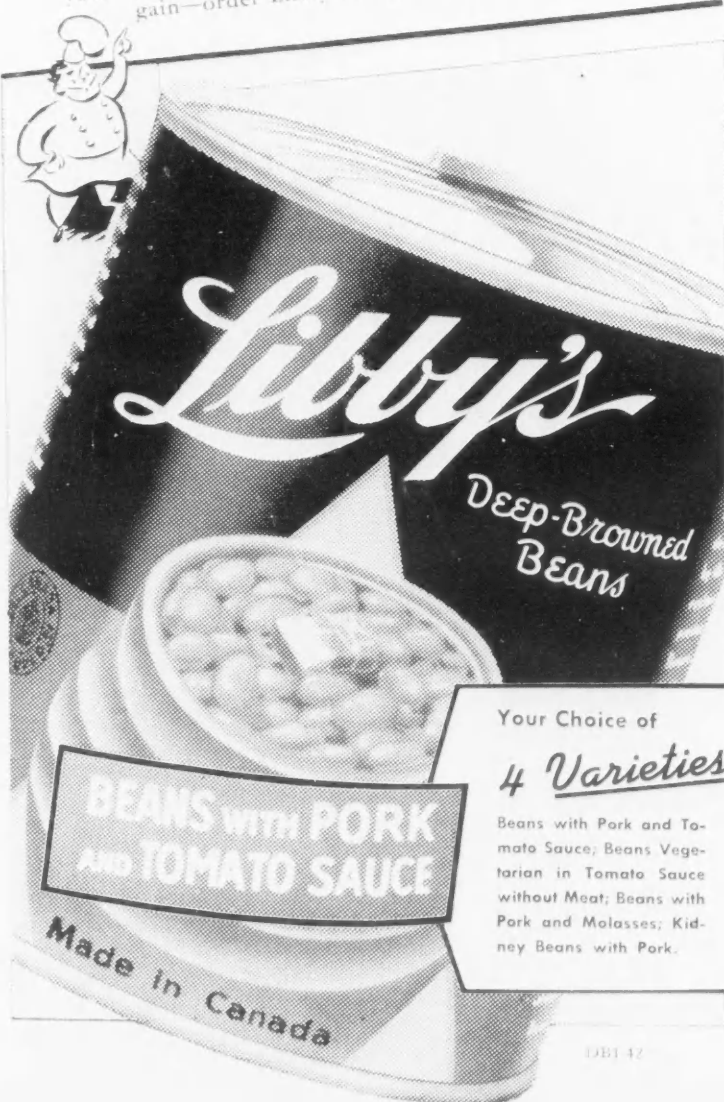
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Helen Jepson and The Season

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

SO FAR as I am aware we shall experience a rest from song-recitals for a while, so far as Toronto is concerned, and personally I am sorry. Our regular musical season has been shorter than usual, and though song-recitals have not been numerous they have for the most part been very interesting, with such artists as Eleanor Steber, more or less of a beginner, and experienced adepts like Jarmila Novotna, and the radiant Helen Jepson, heard at Eaton Auditorium last week. Two or three years ago I wrote of Helen Jepson as a singer who "Had everything," and that remains true, despite the fact that her voice seems to have lost a little of its freshness—perhaps due to several months of hard work.

I need tell nobody who has seen her that she has the appearance of a demi-goddess like Helen of Troy, apostrophized by Marlowe's Faustus thusly:

O, thou art fairer than the evening air
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars.

Miss Jepson was more elaborately adorned, with diamonds instead of stars sparkling everywhere, though her loveliness demands no more than simple garb. The vision so created brought back the old days of oper-

atic concerts when the principal celebrity used to dress to prove her status and was led on the stage by a courtly, white gloved conductor like Signor Arditi or Signor Bevilacqua, who presently took up a jewelled baton and started the flow of song. A modern recital platform cannot provide a fitting background for such splendor.

A Dowdy Flagstad

Of course a singer intent on simplicity can swing too far in that direction. When the great singer Kirsten Flagstad last appeared at Massey Hall, she had (no doubt with the tragedy of Norway in mind) apparently attired herself for a marketing expedition rather than a platform appearance. During the intermission a burly stranger addressed me in language which to one accustomed to the polished conversation of editorial writers, seemed shocking. He said: "Well she looks like ten cents worth of dog-meat; but gee, she can sing." I realized then that it is advisable for a prima donna always to try to look her best.

Since good wine needs no bush, Miss Jepson's voice and artistry do not need diamonds. She is an artist not merely in effective voice produc-

tion but in lyric interpretation. Her pure, sincere, resourceful voice naturally lends itself to many shades of dramatic expression, and her fine intelligence gives authority to nearly everything she does. The abandon and emotion she put into Verdi's "Ah fors e lui," which too many women render as though it were a series of singing exercises, illustrated her fine temperamental intuitions and vocal expertness. Temperamental appeal was also forthcoming in "Il est doux, il est bon" from Massenet's "Herodiade" in which Salome sings of the peace the words of the Prophet have brought her.

In another Massenet aria, "Adieu," from the composer's finest work, "Manon," Miss Jepson was exquisite in tenderness and understanding. The singer's artistic subtlety was also unique in distinction. Her renderings of "An Aeolian Harp" and "Song of the Wind" were especially noteworthy; and she had the co-operation of a very able accompanist in Robert Wallenborn.

Ellen Borwell

It is regrettable that the hurriedly arranged song recital at the Helicon Club by the South African soprano, Ellen Borwell of Johannesburg, was an invitation and not a public affair. The present war found her in New York, and her brief visit to Toronto related to her status as a subject of the British Commonwealth. With her lovely platform presence, beautiful and appealing voice and fine artistic equipment, she made a much diversified program a continuous delight. For the distinction of her Handel singing she is perhaps indebted to her parents, the late Montague Borwell and the still living Winifred Marwood, both distinguished oratorio singers before they settled in South Africa, and well-known to the elder generation of English-trained musicians now in Canada.

AT THE THEATRE

Demolition Gang Opera

BY LUCY VAN GOCH

ROWDY as a ride on a roller coaster, subtle as a sledge-hammer, the cast of "Hellzapoppin" opened at the Royal Alexandra with the subdued quiet of a demolition gang at work on the Tower of Babel.

Billy House, who is as large as one, and Eddie Carr are seen in the roles formerly occupied by Olsen and Johnson, and were entirely acceptable to the audience. They headed such a large cast it is almost impossible to mention individuals. However, the acrobatic dancing of the very blonde and slender Sterner Sisters was liked by the audience; Paul Gordon's impudent way with a bicycle caused to turn green with envy those who have been considering this as a means of future transportation; the three Oxford Boys imitated well-known dance orchestras—their only tools a guitar and their voices; Grace and Nikko deserved the applause they received for their satire on ballroom dance teams.

Activities on the stage overflowed into the audience and from there into the foyer. Occupants of orchestra seats were subjected to a barrage of peas from the balcony, were drafted into dancing Boomp-a-Daisy in the aisle with the chorus, and found themselves in possession of such strangely assorted articles as a block of ice, an active white chicken, a step-ladder, a bag of flour.

Purely escapist, "Hellzapoppin" has the wild, eerie charm of an entertaining nightmare.

Cornell-Bernstein

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

AN ACTRESS rich in accomplishments is Katharine Cornell. Her voice is smooth and mellow; its variations are endless. Her diction is elegant. She walks without weight, and every movement is as free of angles as a flowing stream. Her technique is so complete that she creates a continued illusion of complete naturalness. Over it all is an intellectual glow, born of a swift-

ness of understanding and a lively feeling for beauty.

The play which she brought to the Royal Alexandra last week-end was on a lower level than her talent. Henri Bernstein, for all his achievements in the French Theatre, had here a theme scarcely worthy of him.

A Society comedy as slight as this and as well-worn in its structure does not deserve the shining cast that interpreted it. I found but little suspense in the play, and the "preparation" was so obvious that the element of surprise in the denouement was lacking. After all the love-interest of mature people is only mildly enthralling, and the passion of the young soldier for Rose reminded me of the very juvenile poet, Marshbanks, before Candida.

Philip Merivale, as the diplomat, overcame the dullness of his lines in the early part of the play, and at the climax revealed uncommon strength, but the character is a stuffed shirt, and I feel sure, annoyed him. Barbara, Duchess of Rockwell, was brilliantly interpreted by Doris Dudley, and Judy Sheldon-Shepherd, the enthusiastic organizer of Society both in New York and London, was played with a radiance of high comedy by Catharine Doucet.

The "discovery" of the cast was Jean-Pierre Aumont, as the young soldier, Marcel Dutry. It is not often that one sees a comedian of such high polish.

The play was done with one scene; a studio living-room, richly designed and perfectly lighted.

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I first heard of Winnipeg cold a good many years ago when I was living in a country where sub-zero temperatures were undreamed of. The man who told me about it had been farming in Manitoba when Winnipeg was very far from being the thriving metropolis into which it has now developed.

Bad luck had dogged him for years, he told me. His disposition had soured and the lines of his face had become molded into an expression of extreme gloom. One winter day, when driving his cutter into Winnipeg, a memory of happier times assailed him and involuntarily he smiled for the first time in years.

On arrival in Winnipeg he first experienced a feeling of hurt and then one of active resentment when person after person whom he had known for years passed him on the street without sign of recognition.

Entering a hotel the mystery was solved. Confronting himself in the mirror it was some time before even he knew who he was. His face was the face of a stranger. The smile had frozen.

NO authority on social usage, not even the estimable Emily Post, ever appears to have made a ruling on the vexed question as to the correct procedure to be adopted when, in passing an individual to whom one has not been formally introduced, one notices that some section of the stranger's physiognomy has been frost-bitten.

The fact that the young man, whose nose stood out like a white obelisk in a setting of scarlet geraniums when I met him the other day turning briskly from Main into Portage, was wearing the dark blue uniform indicating that he was a member of the Royal Australian Air Force and could consequently be assumed to be a newcomer to the prairies; coupled with the fact that I too am an Australian, who even after twenty-odd years in Canada has not found it possible to take a Winnipeg winter in his stride, seemed justification for ignoring etiquette and making a direct approach.

I stopped in the aviator's path, advised him that his nose was frozen and suggested immediate massage to restore the circulation.

He thanked me casually for the information; remarked that he had been a bit surprised when his nose made a peculiar clicking sound a short time before but that he had dismissed the occurrence as of probably no particular significance; and proceeded to rub the glacial appearing nasal organ perfunctorily.

Then, indicating that he possessed the typical Australian airman's highly developed faculty for marking down important objectives after only the briefest sojourn in a strange land, the young man in the dark blue uniform said he knew of a place just around the next corner where there were chairs and beer.

DULY ensconced at a table I enquired of my fellow countryman whether he was finding it difficult to keep warm now Manitoba's winter was getting into its stride.

He shook his head. "The snow's bonzer," he assured me enthusiastically as he moved into a chair a little further removed from a sizzling radiator. "It's trying to keep cool that bothers me. The heat in the buildings here is a fair cow. How do you manage to wear enough things underneath to keep warm when you are outside without roasting to death when you go inside?"

The Australian aviator had expressed what worries almost every visitor from less rigorous climes when he embarks upon his first prairie winter.

As soon as the autumn chill creeps into the air, prairie residents hermetically seal their houses with storm doors and windows, stoke up their furnaces, and from then until the last snow disappears a few months later maintain their residences at a temperature which if experienced outdoors in the summer would be considered in the heat wave category.

"I am on leave and the people here are jolly hospitable," the flyer said. "But all the air I get in my bedroom comes through two little holes the size of a shilling and when I wake up in the morning I feel as though I

had been put through a dehydrating machine. If I put on heavy underwear when I go out, as soon as I come in I feel as though I have got the prickly heat. And when you are visiting around you can't go shedding underwear in the homes of people who are practically strangers."

Magnanimously relinquishing all claim to patent rights I now propose to elucidate for the benefit of all tem-

porary sojourners on the prairies my own solution, as outlined to the flyer, of the keeping cool during a prairie winter problem.

An all-the-year-round B.V.D. addict, I decided, when confronted by my first prairie winter, to invest in full length heavy underwear. My sufferings sitting around in superheated

premises were probably a trifle more acute than those experienced by the denizens of Dante's inferno. When I clambered back into B.V.D.'s, however, immediately upon venturing out of doors the wind would whistle up and strike through my trouser legs, congealing the fluid beneath my knee-caps.

The intricacies of knitting not being included among either my own

or my wife's major domestic accomplishments, I shopped around among the latter's lady friends until I discovered one who considered herself competent to knit knee protectors.

Of course it may have been due to the contour of my knees but the knitted protectors were always either so tight around the top as to impair circulation or so loose as to cause them to suddenly fling themselves down upon my boot tops.

Sleeves cut out of an old sweater eventually did the trick.

If you do it nonchalantly and without yourself evincing embarrassment, your hosts will soon become accustomed to you removing your boots as soon as you enter their front door, slipping the sweater sleeves down over your feet and tidily hanging them on the hall stand.

THE OTHER PAGE

On Keeping Cool in a Prairie Winter

BY REECE H. HAGUE

at EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

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EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

Fireplace group in living-room of First House—walls decorated with shades of Old Smokes blue and ivory white chintz slip of same fuzzy blue flowered in chalky pink. Low table a la Sheraton—old English portrait above the chimney shelf.

Canada Is Building Railways in the Sky



All along the Eastern Front Russian armies are striving desperately to oust German forces from anchor points and from bases from which offensives might be launched in the Spring. In this photograph, just released, Russian soldiers hunt down German stragglers in Rostov-on-Don which the Russians took last November when they scored the first big victory which started the Nazis on their retreat. Note dead soldier in foreground.



Red Army ski troops, attired in their white uniforms and carrying skis and rifles, ride on tanks and sledges toward the battle front. Early this week the Red Army smashed through German fortifications on the Kharkov-Kursk-Orel front south of Moscow, recaptured numerous villages and were at the gates of Kharkov, which is a big industrial centre. Russian despatches declared that the city's "hour of liberation is near".



Russian infantry, in white uniforms, goes into action supported by tanks. Note the depth of the snow through which the soldiers are plowing. As last week ended Marshal Timoshenko's troops were within 20 miles of Dnepropetrovsk where the Russians blew up the great power dam in their retreat. At Staraya Russa, 300 miles northwest of Moscow, the Red Army tried desperately to smash a German Army trapped there since September.

CANADA'S railways may have missed the bus and truck—a matter of divided opinion—but they certainly caught the plane.

The recent acquisition by the Canadian Pacific of a vast network of feeder airlines stretching across Canada from the St. Lawrence to the Yukon, and the Canadian National's ownership of highly successful Trans-Canada, results in the two great Canadian railway systems leading the world in the vitally important field of air-rail co-ordination.

While the recent dramatic entrance of the Canadian Pacific into large scale airline operation has certainly brought the issue to a head the real story goes back almost a quarter of a century.

The war then, as now, was the driving force in focussing the public eye on aviation. While Canadian representatives at the Peace Conference aided in drafting the International Air Convention, it was principally the action of the Canadian Pacific in securing a charter from Parliament in March, 1919, giving it the right to own and operate aircraft within and without Canada, that centered attention on the civil air industry and brought it within the field of Government action. As a result the Air Board Act was passed June 6, 1919, providing for the regulation of civil aeronautics and thus was born Canada's commercial air business.

BY D. W. BARCLAY

With the purchase of a vast network of air feeder lines by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the ownership of TCA by Canadian National, Canada's great railway systems are building railways in the sky. Even now plans are being formulated for trans-oceanic service—without the cutthroat competition which the railways endured.

Forestry patrols came into being and air mail was studied although it was considered too costly at this time. The discovery of crude oil at Fort Norman, in the Northwest Territory in 1921, resulted in the first large scale attempt to establish commercial air transport in the north. Next the scene shifts east and the Laurentide Air Services was formed in Quebec in 1922 and two years later this company operated the first regular freight and passenger service in Canada.

With the growth of mining activities new air companies sprang up throughout western and northwestern Canada up to the Alaska border and through to the Arctic circle. Thus from the modest beginning in 1922 commercial aviation has made rapid

progress in Canada until today the Dominion ranks as the world's largest carrier of air freight.

The year 1930 witnessed the first entrance of Canada's railways into the air business when both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National bought 10,000 common shares apiece of Canadian Airways stock. Further activity along these lines came to an end with the depression and the slashing of mail grants made air operations difficult at this time.

In 1937 a dream of the prior decade came true with the formation of a transcontinental airline. While the original scheme called for joint ownership of Trans-Canada by the two railways the Canadian Pacific finally decided not to participate as the plan put forward called for fifty per cent capital from the private company but only one-third voting power.

While the Canadian Pacific turned down the joint plan for policy reasons it by no means gave up its interest in air transport which dated back to its 1919 charter. This fact is shown by the purchase in 1940 of a number of northern feeder lines. This investment policy continued throughout the year and was climaxed in December, 1941, with the purchase of Canadian Airways, one of the nation's largest private air lines whose annual gross revenues run around \$1 million.

As a result of these airline purchases in Western and Northern

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Should the Press Be Shackled?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT IS reported that the Government thinks there is too much advertising being done and intends to curtail it. As newspapers and periodicals live mainly by advertising, a blow at advertising would, of course, be a direct blow at the Press. Presumably the Government has considered this. But has it considered the additional fact that curtailment of advertising would be an indirect blow at the war effort, the national welfare, business and post-war reconstruction?

Since the ability of the Press to provide its news and other editorial services depends mainly upon its income from the sale of advertising space, it follows that curtailment of advertising income would necessitate a more or less corresponding curtailment of editorial space and functions. Thus curtailment of advertising would certainly reduce, and might even destroy, the ability of the Press to do the nationally constructive work expected of it, particularly in wartime. Any considerable decline in income would not only weaken the Press as a whole but would drive some publications completely out of existence.

The Government proposes to continue to use advertising itself, for national purposes, but to curtail its use by business. But business needs the use of advertising too. For one thing, business has the important job of keeping alive desire for its products even though the immediate satisfaction of that desire may not be possible. This is necessary for recovery, and maintenance of a feeling of "healthy discontent" with wartime deprivations should be good for the war effort too. Also business must educate the public regarding the place of private enterprise in a democratic economy if it wants to survive post-war socialistic upheavals. If it neglects to do this, or is prevented from doing it, not only business but the whole of society will suffer.

Advertising Most Effective Tool

Advertising is the most effective tool for these purposes because it is free from the taint of propaganda; it is frankly an effort to win a reader to a certain point of view. Accepting it as such, the average reader considers an honest advertisement on its merits, without any of the suspicion and hostility he gives to poorly disguised propaganda in editorial columns. The fact is that advertising is the biggest single factor in promoting business and social progress in peacetime, and can render even more important serv-

ice in war. It can be used in numberless ways other than to sell goods now in short supply; it can do jobs which need to be done and which nothing else can do as well.

Our enemies' total war is proving so powerful that it's now clear that only a total effort on our part will defeat it. But the Government can't bring about total war by itself; the people themselves must will it. Business can do as much, through the use of advertising, to aid in bringing about public acceptance of total war, with all that it involves in sacrifice and co-operation, as it did to promote the success of the Second Victory Loan by the same means. We all know how effectively that job was done. And it happens that business itself benefits directly from such advertising, since it helps to maintain public regard for company names and products against the day when the war ends and business is again looking for markets.

We Must Guard Our Liberties

As everyone knows, the trend today is toward more and more control of everything by Government. If we don't guard our liberties, we may end up in dictatorship. If the Government becomes the sole source of advertising income, it will control the Press as surely as if it did so by edict. What price freedom then, particularly if lack of sufficient income puts publications right out of business? If this happens, will the publications themselves be the only sufferers? Will freedom of expression of thought be of value if opportunities for such expression have disappeared?

The return of peace will bring problems—social and economic problems—as great, perhaps, as those of war. We must be ready this time. We mustn't have, on top of our reconstruction difficulties, social conflicts born of ignorance and misunderstanding. Advertising can be used to do the educational job which clearly is required. Industry and trade, the farmers, labor, the mining companies, the banks, etc., can constructively use advertising to tell the world and each other about themselves and their services and products and aims. If they do so with honesty and sincerity, the social benefits should be great.

A point worth remembering, too, is that advertising is a tool which doesn't have to be constructed; it only needs to be taken up and used. All the machinery for making it effective already exists.



Canada the Canadian Pacific has every right to now consider itself one of the major commercial air operators in the world. Already the company owns around 100 planes, has over 1,000 transport employees, operates many radio stations, repair shops, hangars, and other ground equipment, and Canadian Airways in 1940 alone carried some 65 million pounds of freight and mail and 30,000 revenue passengers.

The Area Covered

Some idea of the area covered and scope of operations can be gained from listing the following companies, along with head office location, now under Canadian Pacific management—

Canadian Airways, Winnipeg.
Quebec Airways, Montreal.
Dominion Skyways, Montreal.
Arrow Airways, Le Pas, Manitoba.
Wings Limited, Winnipeg.
Prairie Airways, Moose Jaw.
Yukon Southern Air Transport, Vancouver & Edmonton.
Ginger Cootie Airways, Vancouver.
Starzair Airways, Hudson, Ont.
Mackenzie Air Services, Edmonton.

These lines fly some 4 million miles annually and have total assets of approximately \$3 million. Already a charter has been acquired in the name of the Canadian Pacific Air Lines Limited and it is likely that the various individual companies will be finally merged into this railway-airline subsidiary.

While few doubt but that these railway-controlled airlines have great potential value in the light of the expected postwar boom in air transport, major efforts in the new air transport operations of the Canadian Pacific are now being directed to stabilize necessary northern air schedules and devote all other energies to aid the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme. Already the companies taken over operate seven Observer Schools and five engine overhaul plants and the company has indicated that these wartime facilities would be enlarged.

Northern air transport rates, unlike rail tariffs, have not been rigidly controlled, and price cutting has long been the order of the day. In fact, cutthroat competition has brought ruin to many small independent operators and it is generally conceded that the entrance of the railway into these northern air transport areas will finally bring stability to the bush flying business. Certain duplicate and uneconomic

routes have already been eliminated and talk is being heard of joint rail-air tariffs which would be of benefit to both modes of transport.

It is not easy to measure northern airline mileage because of the nature of its operations and also much of the business is done on spot charter basis. However, it is estimated that northern planes fly a regularly scheduled mileage of about 12,000 miles per day. And many of these services, particularly those out of Edmonton and Vancouver to the Yukon, are now vital links in the defence chain throughout Western and Northern Canada. At the present time the controlled airlines gross somewhere around \$2 million a year and about 60% of the traffic dollars comes from passengers and the balance is chalked up to express and mail.

Mistakes Shunned

These north-south freight and passenger feeder services are in no way competitive with the east-west main line passenger route of T.C.A.'s well-established service. A glance at a Canadian air map shows clearly that, despite the heavy investment of both railways in airlines, the mistakes of surface transport are not to be carried into the future in air operations.

The lines acquired by the Canadian Pacific include in their personnel some of the most famous flying names in Canadian air history, such as "Punch" Dickens, Grant McConachie, "Wop" May, Bill Windrum, Walter Gilbert, Bob Randall, and Herbert Hollick-Kenyon. Already "Punch" Dickens is established at Montreal, and Grant McConachie at Winnipeg, and these two famous

flyers and aerial pioneers are busily engaged plotting the future course and operations for the company's air fleet.

In addition to the flying equipment, ground facilities, and trained personnel secured in the acquisition of these domestic airlines, all of which give the Canadian Pacific a most valuable backlog of aviation experience, the company also laid the groundwork for the Atlantic ferry bomber service in the summer of 1940. The experience secured in organizing and operating "Atfero," which was turned over as a going concern to the R.A.F. Ferry Command in August, 1941, will no doubt be of value for future transoceanic developments.

While any over-ocean air plans of the Canadian Pacific must naturally await the end of the war it is interesting to note that Sir Edward Beatty recently forecast a new shape for Canada's future in the postwar world based upon the ultimate development of air transportation. Sir Edward envisioned a Dominion tightly linked with the rest of the world by a system of transoceanic services which may largely replace the war-torn sea routes of the past. He intimated that the Canadian Pacific is now prepared to play its part when this day arrives.

Thus with Canada's railways now controlling the Dominion's feeder and mainline airways, and with T.C.A. already connected traffic-wise with Empire-girdling British Airways, and with Canadian Pacific planning postwar transoceanic air services, the transport world is watching closely this far-flung and rather unique Canadian rail-air transport plan.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

"THE Government will do its best to see that essential supplies of materials will be made available to keep existing mines in operation." So said George C. Bateman, Metals Controller of Canada, to members of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. At the same time, the operators were urged to make the best possible use of their existing equipment, having in mind that new equipment will be increasingly difficult to secure as the war progresses.

Gold mines which have already reduced their scope of operations have automatically placed themselves in a position to conduct operations on their present scale for a long time. Moreover, while dividend disbursements have been reduced as a consequence of lower production, yet the ultimate return to the stockholders may reasonably be substantially greater than it would be had output been maintained at the high peak established at the outbreak of war. The promise of this lies in the fact that the profitable existence of the mines will spread over a greater number of years. Also the average gold mine can be operated more efficiently on a conservative scale than in cases where work is being rushed. During the course of a conservative program of development there is less room for expensive development errors. It has long since been recognized that a mine with scarcely sufficient equipment to keep operations going at a carefully planned rate will establish greater efficiency than in cases where machinery and equipment on hand is so abundant as to permit drill crews to keep on working in doubtful and unprofitable areas. This holds true even in cases where properties are only in the prospect stage. The prospect with a small plant will always receive the benefit of all effort being centered on the places where it is likely to yield the maximum result.

The new military highway which the United States has commenced to build through western Canada is expected to establish still another springboard for mineral developments in Canada. The highway will have a total length of 1,200 miles. It will begin at Fort St. John in northern British Columbia and will go right through to Fairbanks, Alaska. Along the great length of the new thoroughfare lies a rock-ribbed territory still largely undeveloped and which may reasonably be expected to contain valuable mineral deposits. Many prospectors may be expected to move closely in the wake of the road-builders.

Cariboo Gold Quartz Mines produced \$328,443 during the first two months of 1942 compared with \$292,330 in the corresponding period of 1941.

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This very month your income tax is due. Are you ready with the cash necessary for the required payment?

No doubt you have saved to perform your tax-paying duty but still may need more cash.

Whether the amount you are short be large or small, see today the manager of our nearest branch who will be glad to discuss your requirements.

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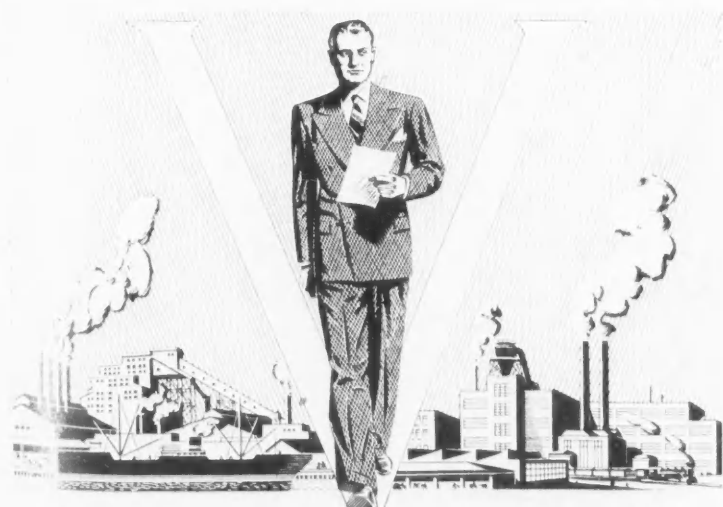
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GOLD & DROSS

FLEET AIRCRAFT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly favor me with your opinion on the stock of Fleet Aircraft Company, Ltd. Earnings and dividend outlook are important.

—G. L. F., Winnipeg, Man.

The stock of Fleet Aircraft, Ltd., is a wartime speculation of no more than average appeal.

This company manufactures "Fleet" aircraft of various types at Fort Erie, Ontario, and holds the Canadian distribution rights for "Waco" airplanes. The engineering experience and facilities of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation are available to the company. Currently Fleet is engaged in the manufacture of training planes and will manage a government-owned plant at London, Ontario. Fleet Aircraft is one of six companies which constitute the Canadian Associated Aircraft Limited.

Net profit in the year ended December 31st, 1940, was \$133,073, equal to 70 cents per share, as compared with a net loss of \$22,798 in the previous year, equal to a deficit of 12 cents per share. On February 26, 1941, it was announced that government contracts granted to this company for aircraft totalled \$11,165,000. Of this sum, planes had been delivered to a value of \$3,292,000, leaving \$7,873,000 in orders outstanding.

I think that the possibility of dividend payments on the company's stock is remote, for the financial position needs bolstering and heavier taxes and rising costs will limit any real earnings gain.

PERRON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

The high dividend yield of Perron appeals to me and I am considering adding to my present small holding, but would first like to have a brief picture of the outlook.

—A. B. L., Hull, Que.

Yes, the yield on Perron Gold at the current price is highly attractive and minewise the outlook appears satisfactory. Ore reserves are sufficient for over two years. While so far no new vein has been disclosed to compare with the No. 32, which dips off the property, other and smaller veins have been discovered. The company has been securing its ore south of the main shear but has now commenced intensive exploration of the area to the north where recent diamond drilling indicates the possibility of a new ore zone. Production last year exceeded that of 1940, but net profits will likely be lower than the 28 cents a share earned then, due to sharply higher costs as a result of greater development expenditures.

RENO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Is there any truth in the report that Reno is winding-up its affairs? I have a few shares, not registered in my name, and would like to know what is happening.

C. N. O., Cranbrook, B.C.

The future of Reno Gold Mines was considered at a special meeting on January 29, when a majority of those present favored a capital distribution of 20 cents per share, amounting to \$376,000, to be effected by a reduction in capital. The vote in favor, however, did not quite represent the 75 per cent required, hence another meeting has been called for this week. If Reno winds-up its affairs a new company will be formed to hold its interest in Central Zeballos. The proposed distribution would leave upwards of \$50,000 of working capital, with more to accrue from disposal of mining claims, mill and mine machinery, etc.

A shareholders' committee, however, is of the opinion the company should remain active. It suggests a dividend of 5 cents a share, instead of 20 cents and would like to see the acquisition of a property carrying strategic war minerals. Prudential Trust Co. Ltd., Vancouver, is the transfer agents if you wish to place the shares in your own name!

WESTERN HOMES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly advise me whether you consider Western Homes, Ltd., First Mortgage bonds a good buy?

—M. M. M. Hornepayne, Ont.

While I would not look upon a first mortgage bond of Western Homes, Ltd., as an investment of the highest type, it has speculative possibilities. The outlook for this company is improving, I think, and should continue to improve over the intermediate term at least.

Western Homes Ltd., has been in business since 1915, operating as a mortgage investment company, and today has assets of \$1,503,442. As a matter of fact, the report for the 1940 fiscal year shows a net profit of \$34,665, against a net of \$32,312, and \$31,953 in 1939 and 1938, respectively; and I think these results should be considered satisfactory in view of the conditions existing over the past ten years which have necessitated voluntary adjustments with borrowers and which have affected mortgage collections in all parts of the country.

Now I understand that the requisite adjustments have been made, that the book value of accounts has been written down, and that the company is ready to take full advantage of improving economic conditions.

GOLDS' STANDING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold a number of the leading Canadian gold stocks and would appreciate ascertaining what changes there have been in the standing of the principal producers in the past year?

L. S. R. Rochester, N.Y.

Hollinger Consolidated continued the leading gold producer in 1941, by a wide margin. Noranda, which is also one of Canada's largest copper producers, moved up to second place, while McIntyre moved up from fourth place in 1940 to third. Wright-Hargreaves advanced from fifth to fourth, and Lake Shore fell from second in 1940, to fifth last year. Dome Mines continued in sixth place.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., which ranked as seventh in 1940, is holding this position. Kerr-Addison moved up to eighth position from the eleventh in 1940, while Lamaque has edged back from eighth to ninth. Bralorne moved back to tenth in 1941. Sigma climbed from twenty-first in 1940 to eleventh last year, and Buffalo-Ankerite jumped from nineteenth to fourteenth. Teek-Hughes, as a result of the Kirkland Lake strike, dropped from tenth in 1940 to eighteenth last year, while Macassa for a like reason was down from sixteenth to twentieth, and Kirkland Lake from twenty-third to twenty-sixth.

GUYATT, AINSWORTH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have shares of White-Guyatt and Ainsworth Mines, and would like information on the position and prospects of these companies.

J. L. T., Edmonton, Alta.

Wright-Hargreaves has dropped the option on the White-Guyatt property and there has been no activity since they discontinued work last September. While gold values were encountered in drifting done by Wright-Hargreaves on the 100-foot level, no ore shoots were disclosed.

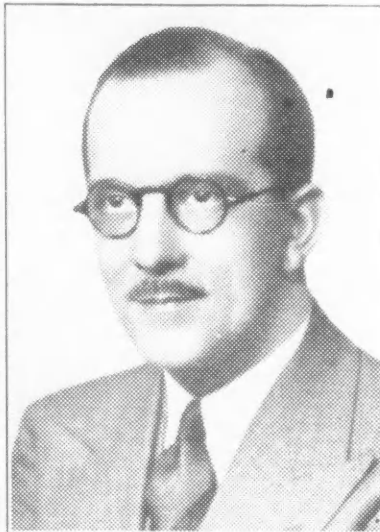
About two years ago Ainsworth Mines, which has a lead-silver property in British Columbia, reported financing proposals with a view to putting the property back into production, but apparently these did not meet with any success. At that time the company had liabilities of over \$21,000. A mortgage amounting to \$9,796 was held by Jewel Consolidated Mines, which owns the adjoining property, and was planning to finance development of both properties. In 1937 Ainsworth had net income of nearly \$47,000 from ore shipments, but the drastic decline in the price of lead caused the suspension of operations at the end of the year.

CHARTERED TRUST PROMOTIONS



ROBERT J. HALLAWELL

Who has been appointed manager of the Mortgage Department of Chartered Trust and Executor Company.



J. A. PATTERSON

Who has been appointed manager of the Savings Department of Chartered Trust and Executor Company.



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A. C. Wickman (Canada) Limited, Etobicoke, Ontario.

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ELDRED C. CUMBERLAND

who has been appointed secretary-treasurer of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited it was announced recently by Samuel Bronfman.

Upon demobilization in June, 1919, Mr. Cumberland entered the business as representative of Harris, Forbes & Company in western Ontario in 1920. Five years later he joined the firm of McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd., as manager for Quebec with headquarters in Montreal. In 1931 he was appointed Sales Manager and, later, vice-president of Hanson Bros., Inc., in Montreal. He left the financial business in 1940 and, in April 1941, entered the service of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Ltd.



W. K. WHITEFORD

whose appointment as a director and an executive vice-president of the British American Oil Company, Limited is announced this week by A. L. Ellsworth, president. Since 1935 Mr. Whiteford has been executive vice-president of the company's U.S. subsidiaries. Completion of B.A.'s new aviation gasoline and lubricating oil refinery will further increase the demands on the American companies and Mr. Whiteford's appointment is designed to effect closer co-ordination between the subsidiaries and the parent Canadian company. Mr. Whiteford, who, with his wife and two children, has taken up residence in Toronto, is a native of California although his forebears originally settled in Canada from England.



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KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 11

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on April 28th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 10th, 1942.

By Order of the Board:

G. A. CAVIN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
March 10th, 1942.

MONETA PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 15.

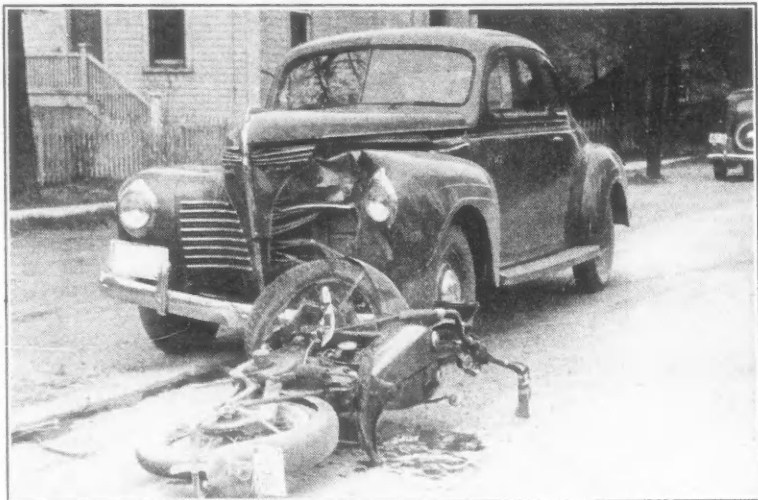
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on April 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1942.

By order of the Board:

H. B. CLEARHUE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario, March 12th, 1942.



Motor Accidents Are a Luxury

Only a very rich man can afford to subject his car, home, savings in fact his whole way of living to the financial hazards of driving an uninsured automobile. To the average motorist a serious accident is a calamity which may sweep away in a moment savings and property which have taken years to accumulate. The cost of Automobile Insurance is trifling compared to such a catastrophe. So play safe—insure before you drive.

The Wellington Fire Insurance Company is an All-Canadian institution which has been serving the people of Canada for over one hundred years. A Wellington Automobile Insurance Policy assures you of sound, economical protection, plus expert and courteous service whenever or wherever an accident may occur.

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office: 14-24 Toronto Street
TORONTO

ABOUT INSURANCE

Life Insurance Lives in Glass House

BY GEORGE GILBERT

IT IS related that when it was first proposed that certain large corporations should publish annual financial statements in detail and so reveal their internal conditions to the public, strong objection was taken by some of them on the ground that it would compel them to go about their business "with glass pockets."

So far as life insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion registry are concerned, for a long time not only have they been going about their business "with glass pockets," but they have been carrying on their operations in a glass house, so to speak, as most complete details of their business and investment transactions during each year must be furnished the Government, and this information is then published in the annual detailed report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance and so made available to the public.

In no other business that comes to mind is so much detailed information required of the yearly operations of the individual companies engaged in it and then published in official reports which are available to the public. Nor is any other business subject to such searching and efficient yearly examination of its affairs.

Besides a financial statement showing in detail the assets and liabilities, the income and disbursements, each company must furnish complete details of the business transacted during the year, showing, for example, the number, gross amount and net amount of the new policies effected, the number and net amount of policies in force, the number and amount of policies become claims by way of death or maturity, the net amount of claims paid, and the amount of outstanding claims under contracts.

Ingrained in the public mind is the belief that when their life insurance policies become claims they will be paid in full without possibility of default. One of the reasons for this belief is the way in which the business is surrounded with public safeguards.

Among these effective protective measures are the licensing, solvency, deposit, supervision and publicity requirements of the Dominion insurance law, and the efficient manner in which the law is administered. The business and financial transactions of the life companies are thus an open book, or at least they are published in great detail in an open book which is available to the public.

In addition, the Canadian companies must furnish a statement showing the basis upon which they value their policy and annuity liabilities, the mortality tables and annuity tables and the rate or rates of interest used in the valuation. Each Canadian company must also furnish a statement showing in detail all bonds, stocks, debentures and other securities bought and all loans made, except on mortgages and policies, during the year, specifying the amounts, dates of issue and maturity and par value thereof, the rate of interest payable thereon and the price paid therefore, and in the case of loans made, except on mortgages of real estate or insurance policies, particulars in detail of the security therefor, and showing also in detail all such securities sold or disposed of during the year, specifying similarly the amounts, dates of issue and maturity and par value thereof, the value in account thereof, the rate of interest payable thereon and the price or consideration received therefor.

Additional Benefits

Every life company operating under Dominion registry must furnish a statement showing the rates of dividend apportioned to policyholders during the year or at the last previous allotment in the case of certain British companies. A statement is also required from each company showing in detail the gross new insurance effected, and the amount terminated in each of the following ways: by death, by maturity, by expiry, by disability, by surrender, by lapse, by decrease, by transfer to annuities, and by other miscellaneous ways.

Another statement required shows the nature of the new business effected and of the business in force of each company, that is, the number and amount of the whole life and limited payment life policies, the number and amount of the endowment policies, and the number and amount of the term and other policies. The amount of bonus additions is also shown in the case of each company.

Details are also required from each company of the additional accidental death benefits included in their policies, showing the amount effected, the amount terminated, and amount in force at the end of the year. A statement is also required from each company, showing the amount of insurance in force which includes disability benefits, prior to occurrence of disability, and likewise showing the amount in force which includes disability benefits, after occurrence of disability.

Full details of the annuity business transacted is likewise required from each registered company, showing the number and annual payments of the new annuities effected during the year and the number and the annual payments of those in force, at the end of the year. The annuities are divided into deferred annuities, vested annuities involving life contingencies, and vested annuities not involving life contingencies. New annuities and annuities in force arising out of life insurance policies are also required to be shown by each company.

Every Canadian life company is required to keep separate and distinct accounts of participating and

non-participating business, and a statement is required from each company of these funds on a revenue basis. This statement shows the amount of the participating fund, the amount of the non-participating fund, the amount of the shareholders' surplus, the amount of paid up capital, the amount of special reserves, the amount of staff benefit funds, the amount of other funds, if any, the amount of the total funds, the amounts owing by the company, and the amount of the total admitted assets. This information is given not only with respect to the statement year, but for the previous year as well.

With regard to the participating funds, the statement shows the amount of the reserve, the amounts on deposit, the provision for profits, the amount provided for unreported claims, special reserves and miscellaneous items, and the amount of the total funds. With regard to the non-participating funds, the statement shows the amount of reserve, the amounts on deposit, the amount provided for unreported claims, the special reserves, miscellaneous items, the amount of the surplus, and the amount of the total funds.

In respect to the investment

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"

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CASUALTY — PLATE GLASS — SPRINKLER LEAKAGE, Etc.**

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1941

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand	\$ 585,186.82	Provision for Unpaid Claims	\$ 228,746.36
Bonds at Book Value	\$1,849,239.95	Reserve of Unearned Premiums	1,134,952.79
Stocks at Book Value	379,882.45	Taxes due and accrued	71,835.47
Guaranteed Investment		Reinsurance Premiums	10,994.01
Receipts	55,990.00	Staff Pension Fund	18,360.97
Mortgage Loans	83,458.78	Reserve & Unpaid Losses under	
Agreements for Sale	5,525.37	unlicensed reinsurance	39,375.91
	2,364,105.65	Special Reserve	10,675.74
Real Estate	192,956.31	Accounts Payable	3,961.83
Interest and Dividends due and Accrued	32,562.93	Investment Reserve	57,685.49
Agents' Balances	155,888.83		
Premiums due Note Policies (not over			
sixty days)	23,534.70		
Balances due from Reinsurance			
Companies	5,102.90		
Accounts Receivable	41,428.90		
	\$3,310,837.04		
		SURPLUS	1,735,148.47
			\$3,310,837.04

Unassessed Western Canada Premium Notes \$1,104,514.38
Dominion Government Deposit 1,316,633.50

I certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn up in accordance with the books and records of the Company as at December 31, 1941, and that I have obtained all the information and explanations required as auditor.
REGINA, February 5, 1942.

C. M. VANSTONE, Managing Director and Secretary.

F. B. MacARTHUR, Treasurer.

Admitted Assets \$3,310,837.04—1941 Increase \$416,390.34

Surplus 1,735,148.47—1941 Increase 221,292.82

Increase in Dominion Government Deposit since Dec. 31, 1940 \$275,279.64

Underwriting Gain in 1941—\$186,393.17

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serves a statement is required showing the balance at the end of the previous year, the credits during the statement year from the participating fund, the non-participating fund, the shareholders' surplus, and also showing the debits, if any, to the participating fund, to the non-participating fund, and to shareholders' surplus, and the balance at the end of the year.

Investment Reserves

In respect to the shareholders' surplus account, a statement is required showing the revenue for the year from interest, dividends and rents; shareholders' proportion of profit of participating fund and of non-participating fund; profit on sale of securities; increase in assets due to revaluation; transferred from special reserves; premium on capital stock; miscellaneous. Disbursements are required to be shown under the following heads: Dividends to shareholders; income tax; loss on sale of securities; decrease in assets due to revaluation; transferred to participating fund, to non-participating fund, and to special reserves; special expenses; miscellaneous.

Separate statements of the participating account and of the non-participating account are required showing the revenue for the year under the following heads: Insurance premiums—first year, annual, single; renewal; consideration for annuities; amounts left on deposit; interest, dividends and rents; profit on sale of securities; increase in assets due to revaluation; amounts transferred from special reserves; shareholders' surplus; non-participating fund; miscellaneous profits and revenue. The disbursements are required to be shown under the following heads: Claims admitted or intimated under insurance policies—death, maturity, disability (admitted), surrender values; annuity contracts; dividends to policyholders; miscellaneous payments under contracts; commission to agents—first year, renewal; taxes, licenses and fees; expenses; loss on sale of securities; decrease in assets due to revaluation; transferred to—special reserves, participating fund, shareholders' surplus; miscellaneous payments and losses; total disbursements.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

I am told that if I have an automobile accident in which the insurance company carrying my automobile policy finds I was at fault, it can, after settling the damages with the other motorist involved, make me repay the amount to the insurance company. I would like to know if this is so.

H. M. D., Hamilton, Ont.

If you hold an automobile liability insurance policy and meet with a motor accident, and, after settling with the claimant, the insurance company seeks to collect the amount from you, on the ground that you were at fault, it cannot succeed unless it can prove some misrepresentation or breach of any term, provision or condition of the policy sufficient to invalidate it.

Under the Financial Responsibility Law now in force in Ontario, the insurance company must pay the person injured or suffering damage up to the amounts prescribed by the law, whether there has been a breach of the policy conditions or not, but if there has been such a breach as would otherwise relieve the insurance company from liability, the insurance company by a provision in its policy may require the policyholder to repay the amount or amounts so paid. Of course the onus is on the insurance company to prove such a breach.

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you be good enough to give me information about the Empire Life Insurance Co., head office, Kingston, Ont.? Is it in a strong financial position and are claims on Life Insurance readily paid? What is the standing of policies taken with the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Co., which is now merged with the Empire Life?

C. D. M., Toronto, Ont.

Empire Life Insurance Company, with head office at Kingston, Ont., has been in business since 1923, and operates under Ontario charter and provincial license and not under Dominion charter and registry. It has a deposit with the Ontario Government of \$150,000 for the protection of

policyholders. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

At December 31, 1941, its total assets were \$10,589,294, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$9,986,198, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$603,096. As the paid up capital amounted to \$313,170, there was thus a net surplus of \$289,926 over capital, policy reserves, reserve for investments and contingencies, dividends allotted to policyholders and all liabilities. Its total income in 1941 was \$1,603,835, while its total disbursements amounted to \$1,095,633.

By an agreement dated December 23, 1935, and approved by the Ontario Government authorities, it re-insured all the outstanding life insurance policies of the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company. Accordingly policyholders of the Mutual Relief are now insured with the Empire Life and are amply protected, all claims under their policies being readily collectable.

Company Reports

WAWANESA MUTUAL

WITH total assets well over three millions and surplus approaching the two million mark, the financial statement of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company for 1941 shows the healthy condition of this organization. Details of the balance sheet appear in another page in this issue.

It is pointed out by Dr. C. M. Vanstone, Managing Director and Secretary, that in the last seven years the premium income of the company has doubled while in the same period the cash surplus was tripled, over \$220,000 having been added to the surplus through 1941 operations. An increase of \$414,294.34 brings the admitted assets to \$3,810,837. At December 31 the amount on deposit with the Dominion Government was \$1,316,632.

As a result of the sudden death last September of Major Howell Smith, M.C., Eastern Manager, the Managing Director, Dr. C. M. Vanstone, took charge at Toronto, leaving the supervision at head office in the hands of the assistant Manager, Mr. H. E. Hemmings.

For some years the management has emphasized its belief that fire prevention and fire fighting are even more important than insurance on the basis that every fire loss is a national loss. Now it announces another public-interest campaign. It is based on the thought that Canada cannot prosper as she should unless her farmers are prosperous. An attractive booklet, "Farming Holds the Key," analyzes conditions in rural Canada and suggests the co-operation of readers in supplying material for remedial measures which will be attempted in future booklets.

UNIVERSAL LIFE

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in total assets is disclosed in the annual report of the Universal Life Assurance and Annuity Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1941. Assets totalled \$790,446 at the year-end, as compared with \$628,652 at the end of the previous year.

Among the major items, bonds (at cost) were shown at \$307,446, a sharp increase over the 1940 \$175,490 total.

There was a moderate increase in mortgages held at \$172,590, against \$131,044 a year ago. Cash on hand and in banks totalled \$56,222, as against \$21,508, while agreements for sale were down slightly. Loans on policies and purchased policies totalled \$72,935, against \$70,475 while net due and deferred premiums rose from \$111,341 to \$130,289.

The largest item shown on the liability side was reserve for endowment annuity contracts at \$341,220, as compared with \$213,882 a year ago. Policyholders trust fund at \$193,805 was down slightly. Net liability under assurance and annuity contracts in force, for payments not due, dependent on life or a term certain amounted to \$70,349, against \$67,613 a year ago. Bank loans repurchase of war loan bonds amounted to \$94,000.

Let's Bowl a Game



BOWLING

One of our most healthy indoor sports is bowling. Lots of fun, lots of excitement, for everyone. Keeping fit these war-worn days is your duty. Yet when you suffer a disability—through illness or injury, you need an income to tide you over. A Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Policy pays a regular, monthly income to you, when you are disabled FROM ONE DAY TO A LIFETIME.

MUTUAL BENEFIT
HEALTH and ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, TORONTO

Abundant Protection

Policyholders in the Norwich Union have the comforting assurance that no matter what disaster may happen, this Society, fortified by one hundred and forty-five years of success is amply qualified to meet all and every obligation.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

FOUNDED IN ENGLAND IN 1767

Head Office for Canada, 12 Wellington St. E., Toronto

Salary or Wages Lost

While disabled by Accident or Sickness, the heavy expenses of Hospital, Nurse or Surgeon, do not worry the man who carries adequate insurance.

There is a policy to fit your circumstances.

Consult any agent.

The DOMINION of CANADA
GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

Established 1887

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver



THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM

President

A. W. EASTMURE

Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Substantial Gains in 1941

Assets Now - - - - -	\$789,611
Policy Reserves Now - - -	631,705
Income - - - - -	304,320
Additional Protection for	
Policyholders - - - - -	92,583
Payments to Policyholders -	27,482

During the year the number of Policyholders Increased by 4,765 to 22,626.

Four new Branches were opened—Three in the West Indies and one in Canada.

The Universal Life Assurance & Annuity Co.

(Incorporated 1902)

WINNIPEG - CANADA

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED
LUMBERMENS' MUTUAL Casualty Company
VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent
CONCOURSE BUILDING
TORONTO
World's Greatest Automobile Mutual

Post-War Collaboration Between Britain-U.S.

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

IT IS not to be thought that the system of economic association between the allied nations is something which will suddenly disappear after the war, broken up like the barren structure of a disused house. Its basis is the co-relation between the United States of America and Great Britain. Its *raison d'être* is a war which must be won if the two nations and their allies are to survive as nations. Its essence is in the factories of America and Britain, in the coal mines of Britain, in the wheat plains of America. Its form is the destruction of form, the welding together of two great producing economies opportunisticly, as the occasion demands, without concern for precedent or arbitrary economic dictate. Its form is fluid, since the war is fluid. What will grow out of this coalition?

The apparatus is already big and articulated. Three Anglo-American Boards, to deal with munitions, and shipping resources and raw materials. Committees in London and Washington, in intimate touch with the production executives and with the representatives of the allied nations. Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harry Hopkins, Sir Arthur Salter, Admiral Land and Lord Leathers, Mr. W. L. Batt and Sir Clive Bailleu—these are the key men of the organization. And Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will be there to solve any problems in the highest sphere, to adjust any differences within the Chief of Staffs Committee.

It will be the great opportunity of the peace to deliver this infant, not to abort it. The great risk will be that the opportunity will not be recognized, or if recognized will not be

The present intimate collaboration between Britain and the United States must continue after the war for the good of these nations and the world. But it must not be assumed that it will do so as a matter of course. It is important now to examine the ways and means of continuing it.

Since the wartime relationship is necessarily out of tune with peace conditions, there will need to be created a machine behind the machine, so that when the one becomes obsolete the other, infused with the same inspiration and supported by the same organization, can take its place.

taken. The immediate—and inevitable—reaction after a great war is to withdraw, each nation into its own shell. Isolationism is a natural, if ironic, effect proceeding from the

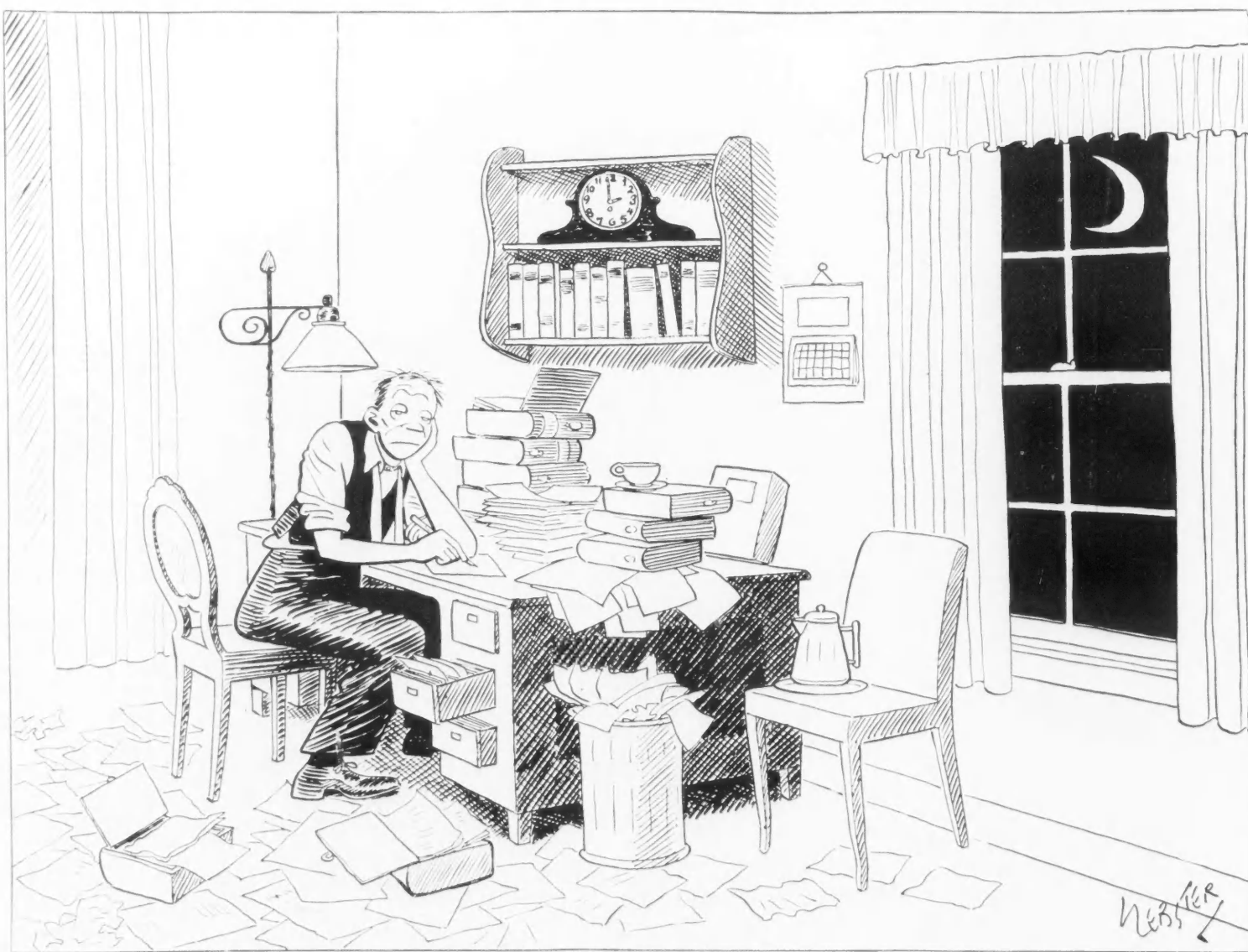
cause of allied warfare. Each belligerent nation, which now views its own resources and its own objects in terms of the communal war effort among its allies, tends to see its own

post-war problems of reconstruction and repair as essentially national problems. The more so in politics because of the natural concentration of government upon domestic affairs. The more so in economics because of the apparent need to drop the artificiality of war international relations, and return to the fostering of the domestic producer which was the pre-war preoccupation.

Against the natural force of these movements no vague Atlantic Charter, or any other charter, will stand. There will be needed a strong will of government to continue and intensify international collaboration, insistent propaganda to teach the people that this is the prime need, and working machinery existing, or planned so as to be ready to be brought into operation very quickly, to make the will and the words more than idleness. As to the machinery, it is plain that the apparatus of war will scarcely do the trick. It is not that there is likely to be any essential perverseness in the war economic relationship between the U.S. and Great Britain, but rather that the relationship must of necessity be out of tune to peace conditions since its intention is to supply a bulk of things which have no part in peace, and since its foundation is in a Continent and an Empire largely divorced from the world at large economically.

Examine the Means

As to the will and the words—the intention of government and the understanding and support of the nation—the one should develop with the power of irrefragable experience, while the other should be the very front of post-war propaganda policy. What is fatal is the attitude of mind which assumes that intimate collaboration will continue to exist after the war as a matter of course. It is important now to examine the ways and means of continuing it, and to explore also all the ways in which the situation might become one of actual danger to the relations between the two nations after the war. The common argument, not only of laymen in public-houses, but also of public men who should know better, is that such questions are not to be allowed to consume time and effort now, when everything must be dedicated to war. A man going home dedicates himself to the walk, but however hot it is he does not dedicate himself so much to the means and so little to the end that he arrives stark naked to be greeted by his family. The winning of the war is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. If the end, which is the expansion and elevation of life, the casting out of fear and hate and poverty and war, is to be reached, we must never forget that.



The dilemma of C. Edward Lasher

PITY THE FLIGHT OF C. Edward Lasher. His discomfort is the result of having said to himself: "I won't ask an agent to help me plan my life insurance program. I'll do it myself!"

What steps would he have to take . . . what knowledge must he acquire in order to give himself the service and advice he would ordinarily get from an agent?

►First, of course, it is necessary to consider his needs . . . determine how each of these needs, such as family protection, education of children, debt retirement, and so on, can best be met by life insurance. He could do this by analyzing, just as an agent would, how life insurance has met similar problems in thousands of other cases.

Then, he must study the various kinds of life insurance to see which are best suited to his personal and family requirements. He would learn that there are three basic types of life insurance—Whole Life, Endowment, and Term, each with

features especially fitting it for certain purposes, and each more or less interchangeable with the others. He would learn that within these three basic types there are many different kinds of policies, each designed to help meet some specific situation.

►Which can contribute most to his family's security? Which will best meet his children's educational needs? Which will build him an adequate retirement income? How much is necessary? Maybe, by using the optional modes of settlement available under the various forms of life insurance, one particular policy answers all his problems.

So, he would want to study these methods of settlement. Also, before determining costs, it is necessary to find out the class of risk in which his occupation places him. He should study the various methods of premium payment to learn how he could most conveniently keep his life insurance in force.

►If Mr. Lasher did all these things, he might arrive, at length, at some answer to his personal problem. We think that the deeper he delved, the more likely he would be to seek some expert guidance as to the kind and amount of life insurance he should have . . . advice which requires the knowledge and experience of a trained life insurance agent.

This is Number 47 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
NEW YORK

Frederick H. Eker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA



M. L. DOUGLAS

who has been appointed president of the John B. Stetson Company (Canada) Limited, Brockville, Ont. He was formerly general manager of the company.

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